

CRASH IN SPAIN — Two-coach passenger train is entangled with locomotive with which it collided Monday near Miraflores de la Sierra, 45 kilometers (about 28 miles) north of Madrid. Six persons were killed in the crash and 22 injured, five of whom are in serious condition.

Thatcher Loyalists Promoted in Reshuffle

(Continued from Page 1)
of poison gas warfare in World War I. Notably without support from his own ministry or the rest of the government, Mr. Pym has been urging that the problem of Soviet chemical weapon stockpiles be more seriously considered and debated by Britain and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, including the United States.

The Defense Ministry also is faced with the serious problem of how to pay for the Trident and other expensive new weapons systems, war planes and ships while maintaining both British troops on NATO duty in West Germany and Britain's NATO responsibilities for air and sea defense of allied supply lines across the Atlantic.

Speculation has been increasing that Britain might have to abandon or scale down at least one of those commitments.

No Policy Changes

Because Mr. Pym is being moved to another important, if possibly less senior, Cabinet post that would keep him on the public firing line defending Mrs. Thatcher's policies, it could not be determined immediately whether his move reflects any displeasure with him at Defense. A spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said only that the changes did not mean any shift in her government's policies.

The meaning of the replacement of Norman St John-Stevens as leader of the House of Commons and Angus Maude as paymaster general and government information chief was clearer. Mrs. Thatcher

has been concerned about a dramatic upsurge of discontent with her harsh economic policies, both on her own Conservative backbenchers in Parliament and across the country as reflected in public opinion polls and her own staff's soundings.

Mr. Maude, 68, a veteran politician and former journalist, has been blamed by Conservative Party activists, despite his unswerving loyalty to Mrs. Thatcher, for failing "to get the government's message across" forcefully or effectively enough. Mrs. Thatcher herself has become impatient with the media's preoccupation with evidence that she is failing so far to improve Britain's battered economy. Mr. Maude reportedly offered to step aside and is being rewarded for his service with a knighthood.

By Edward Gargan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union declined sharply in 1980 from 1979, according to figures released here by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. Soviet officials relied on increasingly stringent, and apparently arbitrary, rules to curtail emigration.

In 1980, 21,471 Jews emigrated via Vienna, a 38-percent decrease from the 34,320 in 1979, said Myrna Shinnbaum, the Jewish group's associate director. The organization, which has been compiling figures on Soviet Jewish emigrants since 1971, counts only those who arrive in Vienna, a major transit point.

Family Reunions

"We saw this trend developing back in May of 1979," Miss Shinnbaum said Friday. "The Russians began to institute restrictions on the right to apply for emigration. They began to question the relationship between persons applying and the persons who invited them."

Emigration is generally restricted for all Soviet citizens. The authorities speak of the "reunification of families," usually meaning families torn apart by World War II and its aftermath, and avoid the term "emigration."

Jews, in particular, have been permitted to leave in large numbers since the late 1960s on the grounds that they want to be reunited with relatives, usually in Israel. The Soviet Union therefore requires that would-be Jewish emigrants present an invitation from a relative in Israel.

Last September, in a rare public discussion of Soviet policy, an article by Konstantin Zotov, a Moscow emigration official, in the Yiddish monthly Sovetish Heimland, described the policy as humane. He said anyone who wanted to be reunited with relatives could do so except for those who were required to settle personal affairs, such as debts.

In previous years the closeness of the relationship was not crucial. However, in 1980, according to Miss Shinnbaum, Soviet officials began to issue visas mainly to those who had invitations from first-degree relatives — parents, spouses, siblings or children. Invitations from more distant relatives were ignored.

Begin's Concern

Although Soviet bureaucratic procedure assumes that Israel is the destination of virtually all Jewish emigrants, increasing numbers of Jews have preferred to settle

elsewhere, mostly in the United States. Last year, 65 percent of the Jews leaving the Soviet Union, although headed for Israel according to their emigration papers, did not go there.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, expressing concern over the trend, urged U.S. Jewish organizations in 1979 to support the immigration only of those Soviet Jews who had first-degree relatives in the United States.

In addition to the close relationship requirement adopted by Soviet officials, Miss Shinnbaum said, other restrictions were reported in 1980. Young couples usually have to obtain their parents' permission to leave, but in Minsk, according to Miss Shinnbaum, such permission was expected even if the couple "were in their 40s and their parents in their 80s."

She also pointed to a reduction of office hours in some emigration offices, occasionally to as little as one hour a week.

Would-be Jewish emigrants staged a three-day hunger strike in November to coincide with the opening of the Madrid conference on human rights and East-West relations. At the conference, Stanislav Kondrashov of the Soviet

Union said that freer movement of people generally would gain from progress in détente.

Emigration Protesters Released

MOSCOW (UPI) — Five men arrested after taking part in a Dec. 23 protest against a reduction in the number of Soviet exit visas for Jews were released Saturday but vowed more protests.

"They picked us up to stop the demonstrations and to show us they can do what they want," the organizer said. The five were arrested Dec. 24 and given maximum 10-day terms for the first offense of hooliganism. Police said they resisted arrest.

"Of course they [the protesters] will continue," the organizer said. "We haven't decided on our plans for more demonstrations yet but we will decide soon."

The protesters intended to hold a brief memorial for Anatoli Shcharansky, the dissident, and other Soviet citizens serving jail terms on charges stemming from Jewish activism. But the organizer said the arrests were made before most of the 15 participants arrived at the planned scene of the demonstration.

War Policy Becomes Issue In Iranian Political Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

slogans, demonstrations, street thugs, innuendo and rumor.

The power struggle has reached the point where Mr. Bani-Sadr sent a supposedly confidential letter a month ago to Ayatollah Khomeini — soon leaked in a matter of almost universal gossip — in which he complained about his clerical rivals and threatened to resign if their power was not curbed.

'Liberals' Assailed

The clergy has responded with direct public attacks on "liberals" and on Mr. Bani-Sadr himself. The catchwords of the struggle are *maktab*, translated as "doctrine," used to mean a pure follower of an Islamic ideal; and "expert," which is used to imply Western education and knowledge and therefore a certain corruption. "It is more important to be *maktab* than expert" is the current slogan among the Islamic traditionalists, and Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, a fundamentalist not known for his way with a felicitous phrase, has gone so far as to assert that "a *maktab* army is better than a victorious one."

As usual in this revolution, the radicals have pre-empted the verbal ground, leading Mr. Bani-Sadr and his supporters to claim weakly that it is they who are the "real *maktab*."

In the political infighting, which began almost the moment the revolution succeeded, almost two years ago, the Islamic Republicans have tended to control the real institutions of power. Even when Mr. Bani-Sadr won a landslide election to the presidency, they were soon able to dominate the new parliament and render him powerless by forcing their own choice for premier.

"We are a government in exile," a key member of the president's staff was saying the other day in the basement office to which they have been relegated in the rear of the premier's building.

With the onset of the war, Mr. Bani-Sadr has found a new lease on political life in the title — bestowed on him by Ayatollah Khomeini while the Iranian spiritual leader was hospitalized with a heart ailment last February — of commander in chief of the nation's armed forces.

At the Front

Mr. Bani-Sadr spends nearly all his time at the front now, building links with the military and being photographed. He meets constantly with his defense council, and when he gives a news conference, it is in the military headquarters. In what may be one of the key decisions in the campaign, he ordered the release of hundreds of pilots and other air force officers — jailed in an alleged coup attempt — to join the battle to hold off the Iraqis.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's new role as war hero has angered the fundamentalist clergy, who have rankled at Iran's surprising resistance to Islamic virtue and who fear that a resurgent military may plot against them.

The battle against Iraq is being fought not only by the regular military but by the Revolutionary Guard, an armed force loyal to the Islamic clergy. The guard's passionate desire for martyrdom leads them to fight with a ferocity that is sometimes as unerring as friend as to foe.

Some regulars are reluctant to serve with the guardsmen, who, for example, are said to spoil ambushes by jumping up and running at tanks shouting "God is great!" Thus, there are highly political overtones to a set of bills in the Majlis (parliament) calling for the Revolutionary Guard to be equipped with heavy weapons and to have the pick of draftees.

The new clerical campaign against Mr. Bani-Sadr came fully into the open last Friday when, in addition to a number of attacks, veiled and otherwise, at public prayer sessions, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, the putative successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, demanded to know why the army had not been allowed to attack.

A telegram from the governor general and the "revolutionary organs" in Khuzistan was quickly made public saying the message "gave us a new lease on life."

It was a clear thrust at Mr. Bani-

Sadr's position, and he swiftly responded with a public telegram saying that the clergyman "should visit the front himself before making judgments."

On Sunday, Ayatollah Montazeri replied with a sharp message in which he said: "I heard your telegram on TV. How appropriate it would have been if before reaching such judgment, you were to ask about the reason for my concern for the affairs at the front and breaches of repeated promises of a counteroffensive on the enemy, which obviously meant a lack of attention to the high morale of the armed forces."

It was not the only attack Sunday on Mr. Bani-Sadr. Two afternoon Persian-language newspapers, *Kayhan* and *Enghelab*, carried an open letter spread over two full pages from the Mujaheddin of the Islamic Revolution — a fundamentalist guerrilla group not to be confused with the leftist Mujaheddin Khalq. It alleged that Mr. Bani-Sadr, perhaps unwittingly, was playing into the hands of the United States by spreading discouragement about the revolution, undermining faith in the clergy and Ayatollah Khomeini and isolating the military, which might tempt them into a coup. In addition, it charged, his speeches and writings indicated that all his thoughts "came from the West."

Almost a Serial

The factions go at each other daily in their newspapers. The paper of the Islamic Republicans has a long-running editorial, almost a serial, entitled "Liberalism, Racism and Neocolonialism."

Meanwhile, many of the merchants of the bazaar, traditionally a bastion of Islamic piety and a key element of financial support during the revolution, appear to be turning against the clerical rule. One reason is the support of the clergy for the nationalization of imports, which runs against the free-trade spirit of the merchants.

In the Majlis, the clergy-dominated sessions have been filled with accusations that the liberals are attempting to sow disrespect for the office of religious guide, the final authority under the constitution, a post now held by Ayatollah Khomeini. The accusation has even been raised that Ayatollah Khomeini's portrait has been torn up on the streets, an act that would have been unthinkable only a few months ago.

Nkomo Assails Zimbabwe Deal

To Buy 5 Papers

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY — Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, head of the minority Patriotic Front party in Zimbabwe's government coalition, Monday condemned the government's takeover of the independent press.

The black majority government announced Thursday that it has signed a contract to pay \$4 million to the South African Argus group to buy the controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd., publishers of the nation's major newspapers. The government already controls radio, television and the country's only news agency.

"It is a complete tragedy that the government has taken such a step," Mr. Nkomo told the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, one of the five newspapers involved. He said it was "probably my last free statement through our news media."

Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said the controlling interest over the newspapers would be administered by the Mass Media Trust, an organization set up last year by the government with \$3 million from Nigeria to establish a government news agency.

"We have struck a blow against colonial exploitation, racism and apartheid," Mr. Shamuyarira said.

17th Cholera Victim

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's cholera outbreak has taken its 17th victim, a 55-year-old man who died over the weekend in Natal Hospital, the Department of Health announced Monday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Thailand, Vietnam Trade Protests, Gun

United Press International

BANGKOK — Thailand protested to the United Nations over a half-mile Vietnamese thrust into Thai territory while clash on the border with Vietnamese-occupied Cambodia left four Thai villagers seriously wounded.

Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces exchanged gunfire border and at least four Thai villagers, including a 3-year-old seriously wounded when a Vietnamese artillery round smashed Thai village 145 miles (232 kilometers) east of Bangkok.

The Thai Foreign Ministry sent to the UN its version of fighting in which two Thai soldiers were killed and also protested Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Bangkok. The charge d'affaire, responded in kind with a Vietnamese protest that claimed Thai forces were supporting guerrilla forces resisting the Vietnam occupation of Cambodia.

Stevens Says China-Taiwan Talks Possible

United Press International

TAIPEI — Senate deputy Republican leader Ted Stevens Taiwan from China Monday and dropped a hint about a possible logjam between the Chinese and Taiwanese.

Sen. Stevens of Alaska, accompanied by Anna Chan Chen into Taipei via Tokyo after two days of talks with Chinese Peking. Mrs. Chenault is chairman of the National Republic Party group.

"From my personal point of view, sometime a dialogue will be between Peking and Taiwan, but it's up to the participants," Stevens said at an airport news conference. "It's up to you."

Lee Forms New Cabinet in Singapore

United Press International

SINGAPORE — Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew a new Cabinet with 15 members, a government statement said. The statement said the prime minister also has advised Premier James Seares to appoint Goh Keng Swee as the first deputy prime minister and S. Rajaratnam as second deputy prime minister.

Toh Chuan Chye, minister for health and chairman of the People's Action Party, together with three others, relinquished their seats as ministers. The three are Lim Kim San, Jek Yuen J. Othman Wok, S. Dhanabalan and Howe Yoon Chong remain for foreign affairs and minister for defense, respectively. The net will be sworn in Tuesday. Mr. Lee led his party to victory in recent elections last month.

Reagan Meets With Lopez Portillo in M.

United Press International

EL PASO, Texas — President-elect Reagan was greeted with mariachi music when he arrived in El Paso Monday for the border with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on a day of problems and common interests.

Mr. Reagan arrived from California for a stopover in Coahuila across the Rio Grande, before proceeding to Washington to meet with his new Cabinet appointees and transition team.

The president-elect, moving to make good on a campaign promise to visit with America's neighbors, arranged to meet Portillo in the middle of Cordoba International Bridge, then border for talks in Mexico.

Phnom Penh Announces General Election

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — The Phnom Penh government announced that preparations for general elections were under way in Cambodia. The date of the elections was not announced but it was expected to be held early this year. The official government radio, in Bangkok, said that the government had already begun to citizens the official policy as well as the rules and regulations elections. The broadcast also said that an election committee elected Sunday.

A number of non-Communist countries in Asia and in the called for United Nations-sponsored elections in Cambodia, a any elections held under the authority of Heng Samrin's Phnom Penh would not be representative.

Reagan's Economic Plan Set to Be Unveiled Feb.

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The economic planning members of President-elect Reagan's administration have set a tentative date of Feb. 3 for him to submit to Congress proposals for far-reaching reductions in federal taxes, spending and regulation of business.

It is problematical whether the Reagan team can have those proposals ready just two weeks after Inauguration Day, Jan. 20. Differences already exist among Republicans in Congress, and the planning effort is being hampered by delays in recruiting second and third echelon officials to work with the new Cabinet officers.

The Republican leaders of the Senate Budget Committee have recommended a long list of budget cuts to Rep. David Stockman, R-Mich., who is director-designate of the Office of Management and Budget. The committee chairman, Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., has been saying for weeks that Congress must approve wide reductions, including some in benefits to individuals, such as Medicare reimbursement, to bring the budget "under control."

Republican sources said that Rep. Stockman's planning has further been slowed because Mr. Reagan has not chosen a chairman for his Council of Economic Advisors, leaving the congressman to obtain short-term economic predictions from private forecasters.

Rep. Stockman said in an interview that the Reagan economic package would make no attempt to alter the statutory formula that raises various federal-financed benefits in line with increases in the Consumer Price Index. The index has been criticized as overstating the rate of inflation.

He said the index overstated the increase in the cost of living only when mortgage interest rates were climbing rapidly. Other economic analysts have said that since the rise of home-loan rates was expected to end in a month or two, a change in the price index's composition to exclude mortgage costs might remove a moderating force later this year and in 1982.

Rep. Stockman has been advised by Rep. Domenici to embrace a strategy of legislating a long list of changes in appropriations and federal benefits in a single, multifaceted budget "reconciliation" bill.

Reserving Judgment

Republican sources close to Rep. Domenici said that Rep. Stockman's initial response was enthusiastic, but a Stockman aide said that the Michigan Republican was reserving judgment. Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., was said to have had a cool if not hostile reaction to Rep. Domenici's advice. Rep. Kemp is the new chairman of the House Republican Conference and is a political ally of Rep. Stockman as well as a leading advocate of the "supply side" school of economics.

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Australia Awaits Two Sets of Twins Fertilized Outside Women's Womb

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first test-tube twins, two sets of them, may be born soon in Australia. They are part of a batch of nine embryos successfully fertilized outside the body and then implanted in the womb during experiments at St. Andrew's Hospital in Melbourne.

Dr. Carl Wood, professor of obstetrics at Monash University, and Dr. Alan Troun of Queen Victoria Medical Center performed

the experiments. In their first 60 attempts they were unable to get the embryo to "take" in the womb. But after developing new techniques this summer, they have been able to impregnate 13 women in 103 attempts since June, according to a report in the British journal *New Scientist*.

Some of the embryos have since aborted, but nine pregnancies remain viable and are now 8 to 24 weeks old. The two sets of twins are 10 and 14 weeks old.

Although Soviet bureaucratic procedure assumes that Israel is the destination of virtually all Jewish emigrants, increasing numbers of Jews have preferred to settle

STOP THE MADNESS IN IRAN

A few days ago they killed Nasrollah Entezam, 75 years old, distinguished Iranian diplomat, President of the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The reason? He once represented the Shah in Washington and Paris!

Again, a few days ago they shot Simon Farzami, a prominent and brilliant Iranian journalist and writer. The reason? He was a Jew!

Those are but two names amongst thousands and thousands of others who have fallen victim to the blood-thirsty fury of Khomeini, the irascible and irrational old man of Qom. Those are the two names which bluntly underline the objective pursuit by Khomeini and his henchmen and which is nothing less than to totally eliminate the Iranian elite in order to prevent any rebuilding of a modern Iran.

Taking advantage of the astonishing silence of the international press and the incredible leniency of the world community toward their criminal deeds, the usurpers of Iran unleash each passing day more violence and destruction. Countless innocent victims fall before their bullets and they have become so numerous that no one bothers to publish their names any longer.

The usurpers of Iran are leading the entire nation to the scaffold and one wonders where are now those champions of human rights who were once so eager to criticise the regime of the Shah. What has happened to the defenders of human rights and justice?

Have the press and the media sunk so low as to lose now their sense of professional solidarity when they neglect to protest the agony and death of one of their own prominent colleagues?

Has Mr. Kurt Waldheim, the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations, forgotten his most elementary duty when he keeps silent the death due to ill-treatment in jail of the former President of the General Assembly? Is he so much afraid of Mr. Rajai, so-called Prime Minister of Iran and detainer of hostages, whom he welcomed with open arms at the United Nations just a few weeks ago?

Is the free world so much frightened by the white rages of Khomeini and his clique that it shies to condemn the barbarity reigning over Iran?

Will the murders and executions committed in the name of the parody of religion and justice be allowed to continue?

Is the government which officially creates a Minister and Department in charge of hostages going to be still further excused? Is the government which demands ransom and practices gangsterism on a national and international scale still going to be allowed to exist? Will the world community still keep within its midst a government which has trampled upon all known principles of human rights in flagrant violation of international law and most elementary standards of conduct?

Will the executioners of Tehran, taking advantage of the conciliatory attitude of the Western world, still be allowed to keep 52 innocent diplomats in jail and keep hostage the world as well as the Iranian people?

The time has come to awake to the realities of the situation; conciliatory attitudes have in no way alleviated the plight of the hostages, they have in no way diminished the will of Khomeini and his gang to erase from the surface of the earth all traces of Western civilization in order to replace it with their own brand of medieval barbarity and tyranny.

It is high time to stop now the destructive schemes of the mad man of Qom before his cancer spreads everywhere.

ACHRAF PAHLAVI
12 Avenue Montaigne,
Paris 75008, France

Jefimov

Senate Request on Haig White House Hints Accommodation

Stuart Taylor Jr.
WASHINGTON — Carter administration officials have suggested they would not raise a objection to congressional information on Alexander Haig and would try to much of the information

through whatever historic documents, tapes or whatever else they came to. I have no concerns about anything they'll find.

Gen. Haig noted that he has appeared before several grand juries and congressional committees and he said no culpability on his part in the Watergate affair has been found.

Searching the Archives
The official in Mr. Carter's office also indicated that information regarding other activities by Gen. Haig in the Nixon administration might be "old and stale" enough to permit disclosure.

But most such documents and tape recordings from the Nixon presidency are in the National Archives, he said. Under regulations resulting from the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974, the Carter administration must give Mr. Nixon an opportunity to assert executive or governmental privilege after it receives a request for any of his tapes or documents.

The Supreme Court, in a 1977 decision, upheld the law against Mr. Nixon's constitutional challenge, but said that Mr. Nixon and other former presidents may assert claims of privilege in court to prevent disclosure of their communications with their advisers.

If the Carter administration decided to release materials over Mr. Nixon's objection, it would have to notify him and give him five days to obtain a court order blocking the release.

These Problems
The administration would be most likely to assert its own objections based on governmental privilege with respect to more recent materials that involve foreign relations and national security, such as those relating to Gen. Haig's activities as commander of the European forces of NATO, according to Mr. Carter's aide.

The official noted that any objections raised by Mr. Nixon probably could not be resolved by Jan. 9, the scheduled starting date for confirmation hearings on Gen. Haig's nomination. He said he hoped the Carter administration could formulate its own positions before that date, but that the process of locating the documents sought by Sen. Pell could be time-consuming.

Further, the official said three kinds of information might be withheld on the basis of governmental privilege: "state secrets" involving relations with foreign governments, national security information such as military secrets, and materials relating to communications between the president and his advisers.

Mr. Sullivan told friends that he felt obliged to give Sen. Jackson the report, despite the violation of agency regulations on distributing classified documents, because he believed his analysis was being withheld by Adm. Turner in an effort to suppress information damaging to the army talks.

Mr. Sullivan was also involved in a controversy about the disappearance of a U.S. spy with the code name of Triton in the Soviet Union. Several Washington reporters who declined to be identified said that Mr. Sullivan told them that an official of President Carter's national security staff was suspected of inadvertently exposing Triton, a charge that the CIA and the Justice Department have rejected as without basis. Mr. Sullivan has repeatedly denied that he talked to the reporters.

Joined Bentsen Staff
After his forced resignation from the agency, Mr. Sullivan went to work as a staff aide to Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas. He later joined the staff of Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H.

Mr. Malone said that Mr. Sullivan, a part of the six-member transition team since its inception, has had access to the most sensitive national security information. He said that, as a defense analyst for the Republican Policy Committee, Mr. Sullivan had been granted security clearances, which were reviewed and approved when his name was submitted to government agencies as a prospective member of the transition team.

Stan Turner took a different view, said an official familiar with the episode. He hit the roof when he found out that Sullivan had made an appointment at the agency to discuss Soviet compliance with SALT and other treaties.

Mr. Sullivan, the official said, was informed that he would not be permitted to enter agency grounds or to interview CIA officials. The official also noted that the CIA was not consulted by other agencies that granted Mr. Sullivan clearances for classified information.



Jose Rodolfo Viera



Michael Hammer



Mark Pearlman

Labor Group Pledges to Continue Aid

U.S. 'Perplexed' by El Salvador Killings

By Janet Baraille
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has said that it was "perplexed" by the terrorist killings of two U.S. labor activists who had been helping El Salvador implement its land redistribution program. At the same time, the labor group that they had worked for vowed to continue its efforts to help the country's farmers take control of the land.

The slayings, including that of a local agrarian administrator, occurred a month after the United States protested the murder of four American missionaries in El Salvador and temporarily withheld economic aid.

"We are perplexed at the death of these three men whose lives were dedicated to building a more just and equitable society in El Salvador," the State Department said Sunday. "At the time of their death they were actively working on behalf of an agrarian reform program which has brought new hope for a better life to hundreds of thousands of El Salvadoran rural poor."

Pressure from impoverished farm laborers and sharecroppers for land ownership has been a major source of political violence in El Salvador, pitting leftist rural guerrillas against rightist landowners. More than 9,000 persons were killed in political violence last year.

The military leaders who seized power in October, 1979, and govern in alliance with members of the Christian Democratic Party expropriated most of the country's large farms last March and are giving the land to peasants as a way of combating the guerrilla insurgency.

"We're going to continue to do something," said Sam Haddad, deputy director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the group for which the slain Americans had worked.

He said the institute, a Washington-based international branch of the AFL-CIO, would continue to work in El Salvador. It has been active there since 1966.

"I don't know what form it will take, but we'll be hoping and praying and working like hell to get land in the hands of the peasants," he said.

The two men, Michael Hammer, 42, of Potomac, Md., and Mark Pearlman, 26, of Seattle, were slain Saturday night as they sat in the coffee shop of the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. A third victim, Jose Rodolfo Viera, headed the Agrarian Reform Institute, which was responsible for implementing the extensive redistribution program.

\$90 Million in Aid
The United States provided the military-civilian junta last year with \$90 million in economic aid and \$4.6 million in military sales credits for "nonlethal" equipment and training.

Religious and human rights groups have criticized the assistance, charging that government forces have been involved in the violence in support of rightist gunmen.

The Carter administration suspended all aid to El Salvador after the killing of the missionaries, but resumed economic assistance after Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, became president in a reorganization of the junta.

Mr. Haddad and other land redistribution specialists in the United States said there was no turning back from the program in El Salvador.

Jesse Friedman, a director of the Institute for Free Labor Development, said that 90 percent of the expropriated land has already been turned over to two-thirds of the 300,000 peasant families involved.

A member of the Land Council, Ontario Police Attacked
HAMILTON, Ontario — A bullet fired from point-blank range at a policeman Sunday was deflected by his pocket calendar book and ended up in the inside pocket of his coat, police said. The assailant also slashed the arms and hands of two other officers with a knife before he was subdued.

Two weeks ago, the Inter-American Development Bank, with the backing of the United States, approved \$45.5 million in loans for the land redistribution program in El Salvador. The funds will provide credit for small farmers and other items needed to produce coffee, cotton and sugar, El Salvador's main crops.

Mr. Haddad said, however, that small farmers were increasingly under attack and were being intimidated and chased off their property.

Lightweight Plane Makes First Test Flight in U.S.

By Richard Widkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Lear Fan, the first of a new breed of airplanes built entirely of lightweight nonmetallic materials that promise big fuel economies, has made its first test flight.

Builders of the two-engine corporate aircraft, designed by the late William Lear, the inventor-industrialist, say the eight-place turboprop will burn only one gallon of fuel for every 24 gallons that a turbo jet of comparable size and standard construction would use.

However, its cruising speed of 400 mph is slower than the 500 mph or more of many corporate jets. And turboprops — so named because they consist of a turbopropeller — generally are more fuel-efficient than pure jet engines.

Still, industry experts agreed that the flight of the Lear Fan was significant because it demonstrated the ability to build and market a plane made of the lightweight materials. A total of 178 Lear Fans have already been sold, mostly to corporations, at a unit price of \$1.6 million, with deliveries due to begin in late 1982.

Lear officials say the composites are half the weight of aluminum, from which most planes are made, and twice as strong. The lighter weight that engines have to propel, the less fuel is consumed. The plane's composite structure is made by imbedding graphite fibers in an adhesive epoxy, much as steel is imbedded in concrete to provide tensile strength.

The initial flight was made Thursday from a Reno, Nev., airport and lasted 15 minutes. The plane reached an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Because of contract terms, the Lear Fan developers, the LearAvia Corp., pushed hard to get in the first flight before the new year. British partners, who will produce the plane in Belfast and who are providing major backing for the project, had insisted on a 1980 flight test.

The plane, which has two internally housed Pratt & Whitney turbine engines powering a single pusher-propeller in the rear, was put through extensive taxiing maneuvers on Wednesday. But as the brakes were being held in final engine run-ups late in the day, a tire blew.

Dec. 32
The attempt to fly was abandoned and clearance was obtained from the British partners to stretch the deadline into the new year. The answering machine at the LearAvia office announced Friday to anyone calling over the holidays that the flight had been successfully made on "December 32d."

Some specialists noted that composite materials were being used for parts in planes now being flown. What is significant about the Lear plane, they acknowledged, is that it is the first with an entire structure of high-strength composites and the first offered for sale.

Russell Hopps, vice president of the Lockheed California Co., said that he and colleagues on government advisory committees tended to believe that, "unless we run into some real technical hooker," airliners with their entire main structure made of composites would be produced in the early 1990s. He predicted they would provide a 14-percent saving in fuel.

All three major U.S. commercial

Traffic in Cards Among Illegal Aliens in U.S. Social Security Forgeries Said to Spread

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office says there appears to be a growing traffic in fraudulent Social Security documents, especially among illegal aliens who use the cards to obtain jobs and unauthorized government benefits. But a congressional investigative agency said that issuing new, secure cards would not significantly reduce the amount of fraud.

"Reissuing the cards will not correct the underlying conditions contributing to Social Security number and card misuse," the agency said in a report to be issued later this month. "Many Social Security numbers are still being obtained illicitly," according to the study, "because applicants are submitting fraudulent documents," such as birth certificates, and many Social Security employees are not adequately trained to recognize the counterfeit documents.

The report, to Sen. Max Baucus, D-Mont., said that it would cost \$830 million to \$2 billion to replace the existing cards with "tamper-resistant" or "counterfeit-proof" cards. The authors said that the anticipated benefits would not justify the costs.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, an advisory panel of 16 created by Congress in 1978, has considered recommending the use of new Social Security cards or some other secure documents as work permits for citizens and aliens alike. At its meeting last month, the commission voted 7 to 5 against requiring new means of identification. Some members said the work permits were needed so that employees could distinguish legal from illegal aliens, but critics saw in the proposal a potential threat to civil liberties.

Gen. Jones Reported To Fly MiG in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Gen. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew a Soviet-made MiG-21 during a recent six-day tour of military bases in Egypt, military sources said. The plane is considered the backbone of Soviet tactical air power.

Gen. Jones, a former Air Force fighter pilot, was impressed by the maneuverability of the plane, said the sources, who asked not to be identified. The Soviet Union was Egypt's main source of arms until 1972, when President Anwar Sadat expelled Soviet military advisers.

The GAO urged Congress to adopt stiffer penalties for misuse of Social Security cards.

"It is a misdemeanor to obtain and use Social Security numbers fraudulently and a felony to counterfeit the Department of Health and Human Services' seal in reproducing Social Security cards," the report said. "However, it is not a crime to print, photograph or make any impression in the likeness of Social Security cards, or to buy, to sell, transfer or otherwise deliver such falsified, forged or counterfeited Social Security cards."

Julian Swittenberg, an auditor who supervised the study, said Friday that counterfeit cards were rather crude in Texas and other Southern states, but that more sophisticated false-identification schemes had been detected in Illinois. The Social Security Administration tightened controls over the issuance of numbers in 1974, Mr. Swittenberg said, but this only increased the use of fraudulent documents.

The United States does not have a national identity card and the report said that the Social Security

numbering system was "never intended to be used for identification." Its use for that purpose has steadily increased, particularly with the spread of computerized record-keeping in the last decade. "Basically," the report said, "the opportunity for Social Security-number misuse results from the increased use of the number as an identifier or authenticator in various federal or state welfare, tax and unemployment insurance programs."

African Agency Aims To Reduce News Bias

PARIS — The new Pan African News Agency (PANA) will have the task of correcting erroneous reports about Africa transmitted by the international news media, PANA managing director Ousmane Diallo said in an interview published Monday.

Mr. Diallo told the Paris-based African daily Le Continent that by means of PANA Africa should help to reduce imbalance of information flows between developed and developing countries.

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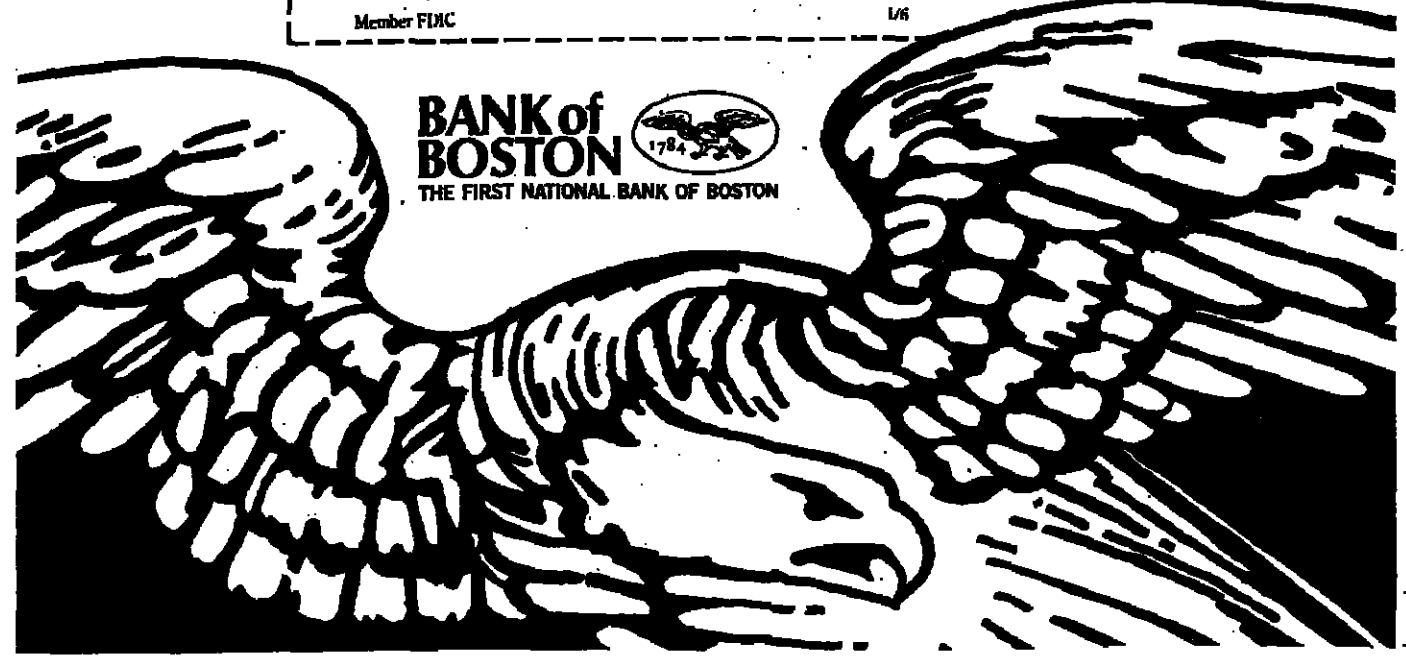
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Food Is Scanty, Punishment Often Brutal

A Look Inside China's Harsh Labor Camps

This is the last of five articles.

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

PEKING — Despite a recent effort to create a fair legal system and prevent the arbitrary persecutions of the Cultural Revolution era, China still operates a vast network of labor reform camps populated by hundreds of thousands of prisoners.

This conclusion emerges from interviews with several dozen former inmates in the camps, who piece together a portrait of a system in which the daily work routine is hard, food is scanty, and punishment is often brutal.

A few months ago, a 70-year-old former Protestant minister was released from a labor camp near the city of Datong in Shanxi province in northern China. He had worked there in a coal mine, along with 10,000 other prisoners, scraping up chunks of black rock with his bare hands for 23 years.

He had been sentenced to what is called "reform through labor," or *laodong gaizao*.

He had been accused, the man said recently, of being an American spy. He had gone to divinity school in the United States, and then in 1949, after the triumph of the Communists, he had returned to China. When he was convicted in 1957, two agents of the Public Security Bureau, or police, said there was no need for them to prove the charge. They said that he had been given his orders in the United States and that they could not go there to produce the evidence.

Daily Quota

The prisoners in his camp worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., seven days a week, with a day off every two weeks, the minister said. "If you didn't meet your daily quota of coal, measured by baskets filled, they charged you with having a bad attitude and cut your food ration or might eventually put you in solitary confinement," he said.

The normal diet was one steamed bun, made from coarse corn flour, for breakfast, a watery soup or gruel for lunch, and another steamed bun for dinner. He received meat only twice a month, and the small pieces were usually just chunks of fat. "But we de-

voured them happily because it was the only oil we got," he said. When the former minister's son went to pick him up at the camp, he was too weak to travel on his own — he brought his father a present that is a luxury in China: a wristwatch.

"But he wouldn't wear it," the son said. "When he tried it on, he said it reminded him of the handcuffs he had to wear much of the time."

It is impossible to calculate the exact number of inmates in labor reform camps; estimates by former convicts vary from several hundred thousand to a million.

The government itself refuses to discuss the subject. Repeated requests for interviews with the information department of the Foreign Ministry, the Peking city government, the Public Security Ministry and the Justice Ministry were all turned down. An official of the Justice Ministry, which is in charge of the court system, said his office had nothing to do with labor reform and that it was handled entirely by the police.

Sentenced by Police

Indeed, many of the convicts sent to labor camps, like the minister, apparently are not tried at all but merely sentenced by the police. This is contrary to a criminal code adopted recently.

China also has regular jails and a variety of detention centers for people not yet convicted. But the Communist Party paper, *People's Daily*, once reported that more than 80 percent of all prisoners are assigned to the labor camps.

The use of physical punishment varies from camp to camp, ex-prisoners report. A radio broadcast from Jilin province in the northeast recently disclosed three instances in which inmates in a "forced labor camp" were beaten to death or seriously injured.

Technically the prisoners in labor reform camps are divided into different categories: ordinary criminals sentenced to straight jail terms; those sent for reform through labor; and others given "re-education through labor," a milder noncriminal sanction that carries a limit of three or four years. Some are juvenile delinquents. But in practice, former in-

mates say, the different groups are often lumped together. It is also difficult to distinguish political prisoners. Almost every convict, whether a murderer or dissident, is labeled a counterrevolutionary, and Peking insists that it does not hold anyone strictly as a political prisoner.

Each city and province maintains its own camp or set of camps. The Peking Public Security Bureau has a labor farm east of the city called the Clear River Farm, with about 20,000 prisoners, and labor reform factories in the suburbs known as the New Capital Foundry, New Capital Tile and Brick Works, New Capital Steel Working Plant and New Capital Rubber Plant.

In Remote Areas

In addition, some of the biggest camps have been established in sparsely populated, and rugged frontier regions. As in their Soviet equivalents, the prisoners are put to work building roads and railroads, clearing forests and swamps or laboring in mines.

One of these camps, known for its location on Khanka Lake in the far northeast on the Soviet border, held 40,000 inmates before the brief border war with the Soviet Union in 1969, according to Chinese who were there. One of the prisoners was Ding Ling, the country's leading woman writer and a veteran Communist.

After Peking's split with Moscow, the government shifted a number of these camps to other parts of the country, "because they were afraid the prisoners were a security risk," according to an engineer who was once an inmate. His camp was originally in the mountains of Ningxia region near the border with Outer Mongolia. All the prisoners and guards came from the city of Tianjin, 800 miles to the east, and were under the city's jurisdiction.

U.K. Police Hunt

Vivisection Foes

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police in the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge have launched a combined hunt for anti-vivisection supporters who daubed the homes of leading scientists and doctors with paint over the weekend.

A group calling itself the Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the vandalism in a telephone call to Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association.

One of the victims was Sir Richard Doll, the warden of Queen's College, Oxford, and one of the world's leading cancer experts. The anti-vivisectionists splashed the words "Vivisection is Murder" over the front of his home, causing about £200 (\$480) worth of damage.

One of the largest concentrations of camps is in Qinghai, an almost treeless, bitterly cold plateau of grasslands, salt lakes and snow-covered mountains originally inhabited by Tibetans. The province was closed to foreigners until two months ago. A group of Australian journalists taken to Xining, the provincial capital, as the first visitors, saw a mud-walled prison that stretched for a mile on the drive from the airport.

A Peking factory worker accused of stealing a bicycle and sent to Qinghai recalled his arrival there. "We were in a convoy of trucks," he said. "The lead one had a machine gun mounted on it, and our own truck was covered with a tarpaulin and then a rope net so we couldn't see or jump out. At the rear came another truck full of soldiers with rifles."

Made Auto Parts

He was assigned to a giant camp near the tiny hamlet of Gonghe, 60 miles southwest of Xining. It was circled with two walls, the outer one so large that it took 15 minutes to walk to the inner enclosure. The camp had a factory for making automobile parts and wheat fields for its own food.

There are indications that the number of labor reform camp prisoners has been reduced in the past four years. Two of the largest categories of inmates — former Kuomintang Army officers and police and the people accused as rightists in 1958 — have either died or been released in amnesties.

But last year Peking pointedly republished a tough 1957 regulation that provided for "re-education through labor," and the government is now evidently using the camps to try to discipline the cynical generation of young people created by the Cultural Revolution.

Liu Qing, an editor of one of Peking's dissident journals, was sentenced last winter to three years in a labor camp. A unique feature of the camps is that many prisoners stay on, or are kept on, after their sentences are over.

"In our society, they couldn't face going back home," said the engineer who had been in Ningxia. "It would always be on your personal dossier. You couldn't get a decent job, and you'd have trouble finding a wife. In the camps, at least the men had friends and they had learned a trade so they could make money."

Many of the ethnic Chinese inhabitants of Qinghai now are former prisoners, according to a former Red Guard who was sent there partly as servitude for his activities during the Cultural Revolution.

"You could always tell who they were by their eyes," the man said. "You got the feeling they didn't have any confidence left. When they talked with you, they always bowed their heads."

Confessions, Chinese Style: 'Read This Sentence Sadly'

New York Times Service

PEKING — "To get you to confess, they don't use physical torture; I could have stood it better that way," said a former Red Guard of his experiences in a labor reform camp. "It was all mental pressure."

His comments on his two years in the camp, in a rural part of Jiangsu province in central China, offer an unusual insight into the treatment of convicts and how prisoners could be made to confess almost anything.

The incident occurred in the early 1970s, but similar methods are still used by the Public Security Bureau, or police, according to other former inmates. The same methods may have been applied to some of the defendants in the current trial of 10 prominent former Communist Party and army leaders.

The former prisoner, now 34, was accused of being a member of an ultraradical group that took over the Foreign Ministry and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission during the Cultural Revolution.

The police accused him of acting on the orders of Lin Biao, the former defense minister who is said to have died in a plane crash in Mongolia in 1971 after trying to assassinate Mao. The police evidently hoped to get evidence that could be used against Lin.

Interrogation Sessions

The man was interrogated for much of his two years in the camp, from 8 a.m. to noon, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and again from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

"They would always stop so they could eat lunch and dinner," he said.

After the questioning, he was asked to write confessions. "They were never satisfied," he said. "They wanted to squeeze things out of me that never happened. But you couldn't deny things. They insisted."

When he balked at furnishing their version of events, the guards would take him before a "struggle session." Several dozen other prisoners would be seated around him, and he had to bow his head.

"First you had to do a rehearsal," the former prisoner said. "They made you memorize a text they had written out for you. They would say, 'Read this sentence sadly.' In some places they added the word 'pause.' That was so the masses could yell at you."

"Once I couldn't remember what came next," he said. "I was trying to cover up. Actually, I just forgot. Eventually they gave me the paper so I could read it."

When the man was finally released, they never told him why. "They said, 'You are an enemy of the people, but your attitude is good,'" he said.

—FOX BUTTERFIELD

Malaysia Discloses the Surrender Of Top Communist Party Leader

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — One of the top leaders of Malaysia's outlawed Communist Party has surrendered to authorities, the government announced Monday.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement said that Musa Bin Ahmad and his wife, Zainab Binti Mahmood, surrendered last November. It said that word of their surrender was withheld for security reasons

and that the former guerrilla leader was scheduled to appear on national television Tuesday to explain how and why he surrendered.

In accordance with government policy regarding insurgents who surrender peacefully, Mr. Musa is not expected to be prosecuted.

Diplomats here said that Mr. Musa's surrender appeared to be a major blow to the pro-Peking Communist Party because he was the party chairman as well as a Moslem. Malaysia is predominantly Moslem, with Chinese and Indian minorities. Most of the guerrillas are Chinese but the Communist Party often pointed to Mr. Musa to show that Moslems also hold top posts in the underground.

There are an estimated 3,000 Communist guerrillas in southern Thailand — largely under the leadership of party secretary-general Chin Peng, who is believed to be in China. They have been staging raids against government installations from jungle camps along the Thai-Malaysian border.

Attacks on Jews in subways, raids on Jewish homes and shots fired at the walls of Jewish establishments were among the incidents cited by Mr. Chevenement.

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Chun Said to Try to Soften Image

S. Korean CIA Renamed Functions Stay the Same

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which was founded in 1961 and used by President Park Chung Hee for political repression until his murder by the agency's head, has been renamed the Agency for National Security Planning by President Chun Doo Hwan.

"Despite the change in name, the NSP will continue to carry out such jobs undertaken hitherto by the KCIA," according to The Korea Herald, an English-language daily in Seoul. The Korean authorities were quoted by newspapers as admitting that the old agency was guilty of "absurdities and irrational practices."

The original mission of the agency was to counter North Korean attempts to subvert South Korea; it was modeled on the U.S. CIA by its creator, Kim Jong Pil, an army colonel who later served as premier under Park.

It quickly involved itself in domestic affairs. Mr. Kim built a "hidden mountain" of supporters in the agency, informed Koreans say, to act as a personal political buttress that was dismantled by Gen. Chun after he took control of the agency in April last year.

Gen. Chun's intention, diplomats here and in Seoul believe, is to improve the image of his administration as a prelude to ending martial law and to indirect presidential elections in which he is expected to be elected to a seven-year term.

No Date Set

No date has been set for ending martial law or for the presidential elections, in which no powerful opponent to Gen. Chun is expected to run, but diplomats said that martial law might be abolished this month and elections held near the end of February.

In other steps to soften his image at home and abroad, the president released some political prisoners last month and revoked the Anti-Communist Law, which had been used to jail dissidents.

But Gen. Chun is likely to keep tight control of South Korea, even when martial law ends, through military intelligence, through a new law that concentrates the power of news organizations for ease of manipulation and through the new national security agency, which is responsible for loosely defined internal security and investigation of those involved in treason, according to the government press.

Moves toward liberalization are believed to be opposed by army officers, who maintain that North Korea is ready to exploit any unrest in South Korea.

But the president is said by Japanese and foreign diplomatic sources here to have persuaded senior generals, whose support for his government is considered indispensable, to accept more than token or symbolic "concessions" to American pressure on him to prepare for a return to what Gen. Chun calls a "new era of democracy in South Korea."

Kim Case

By far the most important concession was to slow the prosecution of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader condemned to death on sedition charges by court-martial last autumn, according to the sources. It had been expected that Mr. Kim's appeal to the Supreme

Watson and Gromyko Have Talks in Moscow

United Press International

MOSCOW — U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a 45-minute talk devoted to relations between the two countries, U.S. officials said.

The Sunday meeting was requested by Mr. Watson, who is due to leave his post Jan. 15 after just over a year in the Soviet capital. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Watson, 66, is returning to the United States disappointed by the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations since late 1979.

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Softening Image of Spring Slides

CIA Renews Effort to Stay the Slide of Mount St. Helens and to Threaten 2 Towns

CIA, South Korea, and other nations are working to stay the slide of Mount St. Helens and to threaten two towns, according to a report by a CIA official. The report, which was obtained by the International Herald Tribune, says that the CIA is working to stay the slide of Mount St. Helens and to threaten two towns, according to a report by a CIA official. The report, which was obtained by the International Herald Tribune, says that the CIA is working to stay the slide of Mount St. Helens and to threaten two towns, according to a report by a CIA official.

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estimated that by May, 3 million tons of volcanic dust would remain suspended in the stratosphere, most of it over the Arctic region.

Flow of Molten Rock
VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP) — Molten rock continued to ooze into the crater of Mount St. Helens on Sunday, scientists said, as the volcano slowly rebuilds the peak.

Seismic activity had virtually ceased by Sunday afternoon, leaving the mountain in a "post-eruptive phase," said Steve Walter, spokesman for the University of Washington geophysics center in Seattle.

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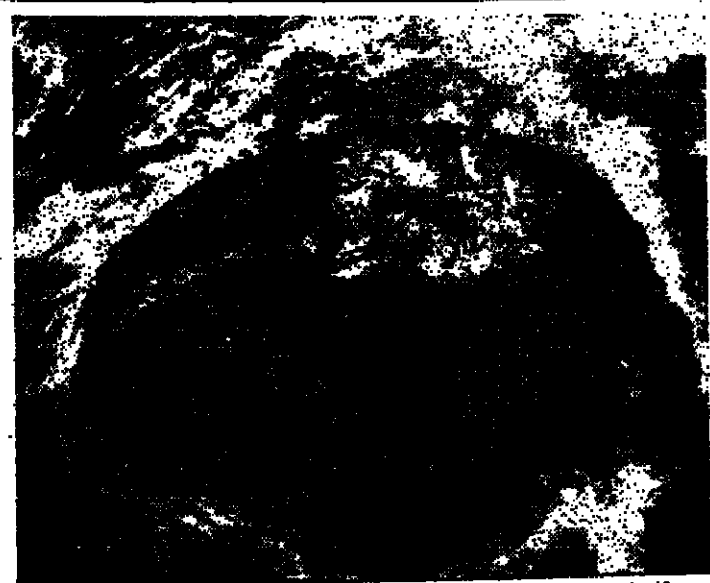
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The huge lava dome of Mount St. Helens volcano, estimated to be 350 feet high and 900 feet in diameter, is continuing to grow.

Obituaries

Industrialist Manfred Mautner Markhof

VIENNA — Manfred Mautner Markhof, 77, an industrialist and patron of the arts in Austria after World War II, died Sunday of injuries suffered in a traffic accident. Mr. Mautner Markhof, whose grandfather built the family brewery into a sizable industrial concern, was well-known in Austria as a patron of the arts. He provided financial support for some of Austria's postwar generation of musicians and painters.

In the immediate postwar years Mr. Mautner Markhof was Austria's lone representative on the International Olympic Committee. He was credited with helping Austria win the staging of the 1964 Winter Olympic Games in Innsbruck.

Ruth Lowe Sandler
TORONTO (AP) — Ruth Lowe Sandler, 66, whose 1939 song "Never Smile Again" helped launch a young singer with Tommy Dorsey's orchestra named Frank Sinatra, died Sunday of cancer.

Robert Owen
NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Owen, 50, a civil rights attorney in the 1960s, died Friday of cancer. As an attorney in the civil rights division of the Department of Justice from 1958 to 1969, Mr. Owen

London Rail Strike
LONDON — Nearly 100,000 commuters had to find another way to work Monday when a surprise walkout by railroad engineers halted commuter trains.

William H. McGlothlin
LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Research psychologist William H. McGlothlin, 56, a pioneer in the study of the effects of LSD and marijuana, has died of complications from a fall.

Charles Felton Jarvis
NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Charles Felton Jarvis, 46, a record producer who teamed with Elvis Presley for "In the Ghetto" and other hit records, died Saturday following a stroke. In 1966, Mr. Jarvis produced Presley's Grammy Award-winning album "How Great Thou Art." Mr. Jarvis left RCA in 1970 to devote full time to Presley's recording and live performances, remaining the singer's producer until Presley died in 1977.

Norm Standlee
MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (UPI) — Norm Standlee, 62, the fullback who played for the 1940 Stanford "Wow Boys" and starred for the San Francisco 49ers of the old All-America Football Conference, died Sunday.

Philo W. Parker
NEW YORK (NYT) — Philo W. Parker, 89, retired president and chairman of the board of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, died Thursday.

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Unremitting Struggle With South Africa

Ovamboland Is Stage for Namibia War

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
ONIPA, South-West Africa — In this lightly settled land of wide horizons and long vistas, nearly half the population of 1 million lives on less than one-sixteenth of the total area, a flat and dusty tropical plain known as Ovamboland. And it is here that a low-level but unremitting guerrilla struggle against South African forces is being waged by a movement called the South-West Africa People's Organization.

About half of the Ovambos — roughly a fourth of the entire population — belong to a Lutheran denomination called the Ovambo Evangelical Church, which developed under the tutelage of missionaries reached here a couple of generations before the South African presence that has since given rise to the international dispute over the future of South-West Africa.

Long before there was an insurgent movement to challenge that presence, the missionaries were seen as a threat by South Africa, which complained that they were instilling values and aspirations that made the Ovambos hard to manage. As the number of Ovambos dwindled and Ovambo pastors took their place, tension heightened between the church and the white authorities, who suspected the Ovambo clergy of tacitly aligning itself with the insurgents.

Seven years ago these tensions ignited in a literal explosion that became, for many Ovambos, a central and powerfully symbolic event in the bitter conflict that is being waged around them. Late one night, unknown saboteurs blew up the church's printing press here. It was an obvious effort to still the church's voice — and it had much the same impact that the bombing of a church in Birmingham had in Alabama in 1958.

There was never any proof, but in Ovamboland it was widely, even universally, believed that the South African security police had engineered the blast. When a new press was installed after an international fund-raising appeal, 10,000 people turned out for a dedication service — almost certainly the largest religious assembly this country has seen.

Politically, the explosion had to be reckoned a disaster for South Africa, for it brought the religious mainstream of the community even closer to the guerrillas. Subsequently, South African specialists in psychological warfare looked for ways to win "the hearts and minds" of the Ovambos. Regularly, they were challenged by the church's paper. That is, until last month, when, in an eerie reenactment, the church's latest printing press was destroyed by another mysterious blast.

The nearest police station is 10 minutes away, but it took the police eight hours to answer the call. The authorities have not even bothered to hint that the South-West Africa People's Organization might have destroyed the press as a provocation — an idea that would find few takers here, even among Ovambo foes of the movement.

Bishop Kleopas Dumeni said he had been promised a written report on the investigation of the latest bombing. "I'm still waiting," he remarked dryly. "In fact, I'm still waiting for the report on the first one." Meanwhile, the church paper is being mimeographed.

The South Africans have a standing amnesty offer for guerrillas who turn themselves in. It does not apply, however, to nearly 30 people arrested near here 14 years ago following one of the earliest incidents of violence.

In those days, South Africa had virtually incorporated the territory, which it took over initially as a League of Nations mandate, so these members of the South-West Africa People's Organization were hauled to Pretoria for interrogation that lasted, off and on, for more than a year. Finally, they were charged under South Africa's Terrorism Act, convicted in a Pretoria court and sent to Robben Island off Cape Town where most of them have been held ever since.

Outstanding Figure
Included in the group is Herman Toivo ja Toivo, one of the movement's founders and, in the eyes of many of its supporters here, the outstanding figure the organization has produced. Because of his long imprisonment — and reports trickling out of his uncompromising attitude on an independent Namibia — Mr. Toivo, now about 56, has been elevated to a kind of saintly status, not unlike that of Ahmed Ben Bella at the end of the Algerian war.

In recent years, South Africa has bargained on the terms of a plan for a cease-fire in South-West Africa and an election to be supervised by the United Nations. Some outside commentators and diplomats have suggested that it would be sensible to free Mr. Toivo, whose sentence has eight years to run.

The finest service often goes unnoticed. The answer lies not in responding to requests, but in anticipating them.

Souvent le meilleur service ne se remarque pas. En effet, il ne s'agit pas de satisfaire les demandes mais de les prévenir.

Die besten Dienstleistungen sind oft die unauffälligsten. Es handelt sich darum, Wünschen nicht entgegen-, sondern zuvorzukommen.

Political Delicacy
Not all confrontations in the country that is to be Namibia are black versus white. A white versus white duel in Windhoek, the capital, illustrates the delicacy of the political problems South Africa has here.

The dispute is over the main government buildings — an administrative center and a spacious residence built for the South African Administrator, who once played a viceregal role. Now, embarrassingly, neither the top South African official — known these days as an administrator general — nor the multiracial Council of Ministers that is the nominal government has access to the buildings.

The residence is occupied by A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party, which seeks to undo two recent reforms, the election of a National Assembly by universal suffrage and the imposition of penalties for discrimination in public accommodations.

Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council, thinks he should have the residence in order to show that the changes are for keeps. The problem is that Mr. du Plessis' party recently lost Mr. Mudge's in an election for a so-called "second tier" of government that runs schools, hospitals and other local services for whites.

This enables Mr. du Plessis to argue that the buildings were built for a white administration and, since he heads the only white administration that is left, he is their obvious heir.



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War of State Departments

Four years ago, Hamilton Jordan warned airily that his boss would court failure if he wound up appointing a Cyrus Vance as secretary of state and a Zbigniew Brzezinski as national security adviser. Both men of course were appointed — and Mr. Jordan turned out to be righter than he knew. What can be called the War of the State Departments has erupted even before President Carter steps down.

Mr. Jordan's original warning was prompted by the Carterite brand of populism. The Georgia newcomers were wary about turning to Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski because both were eminent insiders in the foreign policy establishment. But it was not their eminence that led to conflict; it was Mr. Carter's unsure oscillation between them as each argued contrary views to a confused public.

That is the nub of an angry Playboy article by Hodding Carter on the policy lapses of the outgoing administration. As the State Department spokesman until Mr. Vance's resignation last spring, Hodding Carter speaks as a partisan. And so, plainly, does Donald McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who now weighs in with similar criticisms of the inflated role of the national security adviser. But there is nothing petty or self-serving in the larger point both make.

As Mr. McHenry says, "You can have only one secretary of state." If it frequently seemed otherwise during the Carter years, the president himself was partly to blame. He encouraged Mr. Brzezinski to speak out frequently and forcibly on major issues.

Mr. Vance's own diffidence about going public only magnified the confusion about the national security adviser's authority. The disarray was not dispelled by Mr. Carter's insistence that Mr. Vance and Edmund

Muskie, his successor, were really the principal voices on foreign affairs.

What is at issue is not the existence of the job of national security adviser but the visibility it has acquired. Foreign policy has long since ceased to be the realm mainly of the State Department; as often as not, the Pentagon, Treasury, CIA, Agriculture Department — indeed much of the government — is deeply involved. No president can bridge all the internal interests without his own foreign affairs staff.

But it is quite another matter when the national security adviser employs his own press secretary, gives public interviews as well as frequent off-the-record briefings and himself receives foreign emissaries — the four "should not" recently propounded by a rueful Mr. Muskie.

Consider the expert testimony of Henry Kissinger, who has held both jobs. He recalls in his memoirs: "Though I did not think so at the time, I have become convinced that a president should make the secretary of state his principal adviser and use the national security adviser primarily as a senior administrator and coordinator. If the security adviser becomes active in the development and articulation of policy he must inevitably diminish the secretary of state. If the president does not have confidence in his secretary of state he should replace him, not supervise him with a personal aide."

That also seems to be the view of the incoming Reagan team. Richard V. Allen says he will keep a low profile when he takes over the security adviser's job — an inclination that is sure to be encouraged by Gen. Alexander Haig, the secretary of state-designate. In fashioning foreign policy, the new president will need extra eyes, ears and hands at the White House. He does not need an extra voice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Here Comes the 97th

What should people expect of the new Congress that came to Washington on Monday? We don't mean that by way of introducing a wish list of legislation or a stern instruction as to what the 97th must do. Right now the more interesting question to us is how the reconstituted Congress, with its reversed majority and minority in the Senate and its anxious, even antsy House Democratic majority gravely worried about 1982, will approach its business.

More mention of the Senate Democrats these days calls to mind a row of chin-on-fist Rodin figures, all of course called The Thinker. But we suspect those ostensibly "rethinking" Democrats we have been hearing so much about are going to have to give some early and careful thought to their opposition role. It is one with which they are unfamiliar and, some would say, for which they are temperamentally breathtakingly unsuited. The tension on their side of the aisle (and, in a way, within the Democratic majority in the House as well) is likely to be between the hothead, fight-everything, obstruct-whenever-you-can folks and those (soon to be called "sell-outs") who will be arguing the old Lyndon Johnson line about restraint and being seen to be helping the administration govern. The test for the Democrats will be behaving as a tough and responsible opposition that knows when and how to fight — as distinct from behaving as if the elections of 1980 had not occurred at all.

The Republicans promise to be more interesting to watch, at least from a clinical point of view. They — especially Senate Republicans — have more competing roles and loyalties and interests to accommodate. There are the claims of Congress versus those of the executive branch: How much and for how long will your basic Republican legislator identify with the purposes of the Republican administration — and at what point might he feel more loyalty to the claims of Congress as an investigating or revenue-raising or appointee-confirming institution? Is party loyalty enough to keep him faithful to Ronald Reagan's wishes and needs? And what about

the claims on him of his constituency? What does he do when Mr. Reagan backs off some of the harsher or less practical items of campaign dogma?

It is a classic self-indulgence among those whose ideas did not prevail in an election to explain that the people who got elected have no mandate to do any of the things they said they would do. We will desist from that one, but cannot keep from adding that a big burst of legislative activity on the constitutional amendment and repeal-of-civil-rights-statutes front, promised by some, would be a self-defeating and self-destructive way for the legislators to begin. It would, among other things, engage every ugly and combative emotion from the start, and also probably make it harder for the new divided Congress to gain the internal cooperation required to deal with the big one — the economy — that will be its greatest challenge. Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland and Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah, Republicans who disagree on many things, had it right Sunday when they concurred on this during a joint appearance on television "The big job before the country," Mr. Mathias said, "is to get the economy back on its feet, and I think that's what we ought to concentrate on. I don't think we ought to bog down in what are really peripheral issues." Mr. Hatch, while professing an intense concern for some of those issues that Mr. Mathias would just as soon see go away, did add this: "... until we solve these economic problems, and I think they have to be attacked intelligently and quickly, I don't see how we're going to be able to get into what I think Sen. Mathias has aptly characterized as a lot of peripheral issues."

Perhaps the key thing to watch in relation to the Congress that assembled Monday is how well its two parties are able to resist temptation — the Democrats to snipe away blindly and indiscriminately and recklessly and the Republicans to bog down in issues that divert them from the main business of economic restoration they were elected to effect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Changes in China

When a top politician in the West is given the old leave-no, that is a major event and celebrated or condemned or any way reported as such. In China, though, the departure of Hua Guofeng from the chairmanship of the Communist Party was signaled, ever so discreetly, by his not being asked to tea in the party's get-together on New Year's Day.

It is tempting for us to dismiss this sort of behavior as something belonging to a different world. Yet it is perhaps a rather important indication of how the elaborate cour-

tesies of old China are reasserting themselves, and in a most heartening way.

The Communist revolution in China, as elsewhere, was supposed to be a complete break with the past. In practice, the old established ways of pre-Maoist China seem to be making the most remarkable and rapid comeback. All the evidence at present points towards China, spurred on by its enmity towards the Soviet Union, becoming considerably more flexible, more capitalist and maybe, in the long run, more free. Long may the trend continue.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1906

WASHINGTON — Much criticism has been caused by the manner in which Mrs. Minor Morris was ejected yesterday from the White House grounds as a result of her efforts to see the president about the removal of her husband from the War Department. The removal was caused by Rep. Hall of Iowa, a brother of Mrs. Morris, from whom she has been estranged on account of a row over family property. Mrs. Morris is said to have been an annoyance to relatives for years. Nevertheless, this is considered an inadequate excuse for the treatment. Assistant Secretary Barnes ordered her removal to the House of Detention on a charge of disorderly conduct, but subsequently Mrs. Morris was released.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1931

TORONTO — A movement has been started to solve Canada's oldest problem. Racial division has been emphasized by a cleavage in language ever since the Quebec Act held the French loyal to the British crown in the days of the American Revolution at the price of making Canada a land of bilingualism. The movement has come from the quarter surer of success — the French Canadians, who, surrounded by English-speaking Canadians and Americans, have clung tenaciously to their mother tongue, almost to the exclusion of even teaching English. Fanned by anti-French agitation, English-speaking Canada has blocked efforts to make Canada harmoniously bilingual by the teaching of French.



"Tell Me Again About Us Having Sharing With You Have-Not."

Politics of Terror

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The most obvious difference between terrorism in Italy and terrorism in Iran is that in Italy the Red Brigades are trying to destroy the power of government, while factions in the Tehran government are trying to consolidate power by holding hostages. In both cases, however, the primary purpose of the crimes is to affect internal politics. Revenge and bargaining for the status of prisoners or for billions of dollars are only secondary points.

That is why it is so difficult to deal with these situations. The point is rightly made that giving in or paying ransom will only whet appetites. But since the aim of the terrorists is to achieve something far beyond their actual reach, beyond the capacity of those who care about the victims to provide, there just isn't any basis for a deal, not even in surrender.

The murder of Enrico Galvagni, the police general in Italy, seems to be linked to information given by the kidnapped judge, Giovanni D'Urso. Both men have been important figures in Italy's anti-terrorist campaign. Now, the Red Brigades kidnappers say they are not interested in negotiating for Mr. D'Urso's release. Whatever the Rome government might have offered, the Brigades apparently do not want to risk revealing how many critical secrets they have already learned and may use for further attacks.

It's not a matter of trying to defend their jailed comrades, a terrorist communiqué said, "but of striking blows 10 times harder and more terrible in the ranks of the enemy."

But "the enemy" in this case is the Italian state, Italian society itself. It cannot be brought down by the small groups involved, however heinous their behavior, so long as they lack at least the passive support of large numbers of people — and it is now clear they have no chance of winning it. The most they can hope to provoke is disgust for ineffective authority, but that will not bring the revolutionary collapse they seek.

In Iran, the revolution has already taken place and the issue is who will wind up in control. U.S. hostages are not the stakes in this fight, among Iranians, but the pawns.

There were signs from the beginning that seizure of the U.S. Embassy in November, 1979, had very little to do with the admission of the late Shah to a hospital in the

United States. It came almost immediately after then Premier Mehdi Bazargan and then Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi returned to Tehran from a meeting with National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Algiers. Mr. Brzezinski had told the Iranians that the United States had nothing against nationalism and religion as such, and therefore was prepared to seek conciliation with the new regime.

More Evidence

A book on the history of U.S. relations with Iran now provides a good deal more evidence that the motive for the embassy takeover was precisely to prevent any such improvement of relations and to bring down the Bazargan-Yazdi government. In his study entitled "Paved With Good Intentions," Barry Rubin, a Georgetown University expert on the Middle East, quotes Dr. Hadi Modarresi, described as a "leading clergyman close to Khomeini":

"We wish and we welcome military aggression against us because it strengthens the revolution and rallies the masses around it," Mr. Modarresi said in a radio interview. He added that the U.S. Embassy was seized to challenge the international order and build the struggle against counter-revolutionary forces at home. Mr. Rubin explains that three times before, the mullahs had risen in Iran only to lose power to temporary allies, and they did not intend to be squeezed out again.

So it has not been in the hostage-takers' interest either to release or to kill their victims, since either move would have ended the value of the crisis in domestic infighting.

Now, particularly after the destruction of the Iran-Iraq war, it would be in the interest of other Iranian factions to resolve the incident, which continues to isolate the regime. But these lay factions, not necessarily moderate, have not yet been able to gain the upper hand. The swirl of revolution so far has made it unlikely that any of the competing groups will succeed in consolidating power so long as Khomeini is doing his intricate balancing act among the rivals who enshrine him.

There is simply no way, with dollars or with force, that the United States can now settle this battle among Iranian revolutionaries. Bilious, and the offer of "nonintervention" itself, is in fact a kind of political intervention without assurance of results.

If Tehran accepts the release of its blocked assets in return for the release of the hostages, it will be a face-saving way out of its own dilemma. If Tehran refuses, it must be accepted, however bitterly, that the United States can do nothing but wait for the Iranians to settle their own disputes, for no sacrifice of money, men or moral principle would advance the U.S. cause.

In Italy and in Iran, desperate people are trying to use the lives of others for political ambitions they can only dream of achieving through widespread panic and instability. There is no way to bargain with them. The only answer is continued, firm protection of social stability and international order.

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Put Your Dreams Away

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Dec. 12, 1980, the day after he was designated by President-elect Reagan to be the next attorney general of the United States, William French Smith went to the 65th birthday party of a man that Newsweek magazine reports is the subject of a federal grand jury investigation in New York.

The future head of our Justice Department joined 200 other guests to honor Frank Sinatra, whose lifelong gangland friendships have become part of his own legend. Mr. Sinatra took a trip to Cuba in 1947 to see Lucky Luciano; he was seen often in the '60s with "Joe Fish," Al Capone's cousin; he extended hospitality to Momo Salvatore (Sam) Giancana, head of the Chicago mob, that caused the Nevada gambling authorities to revoke his license to own a piece of a Las Vegas hotel-casino.

It was bad enough that Ronald Reagan turned to Mr. Sinatra for fund-raising help during the campaign; bad enough that he attended a Sinatra anniversary party last summer, bad enough that he selected Mr. Sinatra to organize entertainment for the inaugural gala on Jan. 19.

But the involvement of the designee for attorney general in the rehabilitation of the reputation of a man obviously proud to be close to notorious hoodlums is the first deliberate affront to propriety of the Reagan administration.

The attorney general is responsible for the enforcement of federal law. In the records of the Department of Justice, which Mr. Smith will head, is file after file on Mr. Sinatra's liaison with mobsters, along with a vivid account of the first time the singer tried to curry favor with a president-elect.

That episode, lest we forget in the euphoria of inaugural galas, began with Mr. Sinatra's introduction of President-elect Kennedy to Judith Campbell Exner. After that relationship was firmly established, testified Mrs. Exner, Mr. Sinatra introduced her to Sam Giancana, and an unprecedented dual af-

fair was conducted with a president and a mob leader.

When FBI wiretaps showed a Mafia moll to be talking to the president several times a week, J. Edgar Hoover went to the Oval Office and put a stop to the affair. Attorney General Robert Kennedy must have seen the Sinatra file; he canceled the plans for the president to stay at a Palm Springs guest house Sinatra had remodeled for him. Instead President Kennedy stayed with Bing Crosby. The insulted Mr. Sinatra, who cultivated Spiro Agnew in the 1970s, had to wait until the 1980s to again demonstrate close White House ties.

Castro Plot

In the meantime, Giancana and his associate, Johnny Roselli, were retained by the CIA to help the Fidel Castro. Soon after that plot fizzled, lawmen spotted Giancana at the Cal-Neva Lodge in Nevada as Mr. Sinatra's guest, and revoked the singer's license. (According to New York Times reporter Robert Lindsey, (HIT, Jan. 3-4) Mafia informer "Jimmy the Weasel" Fratianno is expected to assert in a forthcoming book that Mr. Sinatra was Giancana's "front" in that investment.) When the Senate began to learn the seamy story in the mid-1970s, Giancana and Roselli were murdered before they could testify.

Today, Mr. Sinatra is again trying to use his friendship with high officials to buy the respectability that will get him a license to operate in the hotel-casino world. He has given Mr. Reagan's name as a reference in his latest Nevada application, and could point to the next attorney general's presence at his party as evidence that he is respected by the law.

At confirmation hearings for Mr. Smith, the Senate Judiciary Committee is duty-bound to request that FBI Director William Webster provide the committee and the nominee with a current analysis of the Sinatra file. Then to a few questions:

• Was Mr. Smith aware of the

gangland associations of the file? Was he aware of the criminal involvement of a We N.Y., theater performer, Sinatra's performance? Does it proper for the nation's officer to attend a function that man?

• When the Nevada Control Board checks Sinatra's reference by writing Reagan, how will Mr. Sinatra react? With a cheery endorsement with an FBI summary? Sinatra intermediary as Reagan associate for help Nevada politicians? Who is Mr. Sinatra delay his submission until after the raid?

"Old Blue Eyes" is not for a Sears Roebuck credit a Reagan spokesman dously suggested — such a offers a claim to legitimate bill of health to beguile at long last with one enterprises that generate sums of hard-to-trace cash not easy gettin' green."

Let birthday-party-goers review the FBI's Sinatra file. Let him tell the Senate to let him think it proper for a mobster to profit from the chum of the chief executive the man who runs the Dept. of Justice.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have a chance of being published. Letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered. Letters must be signed with initials but preference given to those fully signed bearing the writer's address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

This image shows a full-page scan of a newspaper, likely the Financial Times, oriented vertically. The page is filled with dense, multi-column text, primarily consisting of financial data, stock market listings, and exchange rates. The text is small and tightly packed, typical of financial newsprint. At the bottom right of the page, there is a large, clear advertisement. The ad has a bold headline "Moving?" followed by "Don't forget your daily newspaper". Below this, it states: "You need the Trib's concise, complete coverage of world news no matter where you are. Air mail copies reach all parts of Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Middle East on a regular and timely basis. That's why people in 143 countries subscribe. Write or phone today for details and rates: IHT Subscription Department, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747-12-65, ext. 305." The overall appearance is that of a high-quality, high-resolution scan of a physical document.

(Continued on Page 10)

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U.K. Study Sees 600,000 Fewer Jobs, Inflation Lessening in '81

References

Volkswagen Lays Off 3,400 for the Week

British Buyers Acquire Aston Martin

Denies Diesel Engine Deal With GM

on Life Seeks Venture With Prudential

Meccanica Reorganizes 4 Subsidiaries

F Unit Sells Canadian Stake to Schering

WIGSHAFEN, West Germany — Knoll, 72-percent owned by BASF, has sold its 50-percent interest in the Canadian-based pharmaceutical Pentagone Laboratories to Schering, which had previously controlled it with Knoll, BASF said Monday.

S. Credit-Card Firms Criticized

Miss Prolong

ould the ministry confirm, others to make changes that they y that the government also had wanted to make for years, to prolong repayment of a including annual fees for cards, high- million-DM credit due in or minimum payments and higher to Schweizerische Volks- interest rates.

Bern The credit-restraint program did

Inflation Fight Continues

By Steven Rattner

"In retrospect, I would have pre-

Achieved Little



International Herald Tribune
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From Agency Dispatches

It's about time for the promulga-
y high interest rates to start biting and Wednesday.

Interbank exchange rates for January 5, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Dollar values									
\$	Currency	Per \$	\$	Currency	Per \$	\$	Currency	Per \$	\$
\$ Equiv.			\$ Equiv.			\$ Equiv.			\$ Equiv.
8.6425	Australian \$	1.1800	0.1945	Hong Kong \$	5.1415	0.1374	Phil. Peso	2.6091	2.6091
0.2427	Belgian Gls. franc	3.7151	1.9010	Indian \$	0.2960	0.2603	Saudi Riyel	2.6091	2.6091
0.1666	Canadian \$	0.7126	0.1255	Israeli \$	7.5455	0.1374	Singapore \$	2.6091	2.6091
0.4444	Danish krona	20.000	2.6873	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2782	0.4795	Swedish \$	3.2000	3.2000
0.4227	Deutsche	46.16	0.6514	Malay. Ring.	2.2153	0.0015	S. Korean Won	699.80	699.80
0.4227	Dracuma	25.280	0.7947	Mexico, Pesos	12.7212	0.2829	Swiss Franc	2.6091	2.6091
0.3811	Fin. mark	3.3595	0.0726	Pound	79.28	0.0059	U.S. \$	100.00	100.00
							Yes		

\$ Sterling: 1.2633 Irish \$

has sold

Interstate and Ocean Transport Company
and related tug and barge subsidiaries

to

Southern Natural Resources, Inc.

We initiated this transaction, served as financial adviser to IOT Corporation, and assisted in the negotiations.

WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER
INCORPORATED

A. G. BECKER INCORPORATED

January 1981

DEPUTY CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
PARIS - CIRCA £15,000

ity formed Merchant Bank with specific Middle Eastern interests required accountant ideally with banking experience to be responsible to chief accountant for the total administration of the accountancy function in Paris headquarters. Main duties will include design and implementation of new systems, loan administration, plus day to day supervision of ideal candidate will be bilingual and have experience of French banking systems, plus the character and background to communicate at all levels.

For further information please
enclosing full C.V.
60 Houndsditch,
E.C3A7DL
01-621 0466.

**EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DISTRIBUTORS
AND SALES REPRESENTATIVES OF
MILITARY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE**

The largest supplier of military clothing to the U.S. Government, is now ready to expand its sales to all countries outside the U.S.A. We are a highly respected manufacturer of a wide variety of trousers, field coats, liners, protective clothing and many other basic and specialty items for military and commercial use.

Only experienced representatives and distributors will be considered. Please give as much pertinent information as possible in first letter.

Our representative will be in Europe, Africa, and Middle East in February - and the Orient and Southeast Asia, in March.

Write to:
Winfield International Ltd.
Empire State Building
Suite 6608
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10118
U.S.A.

For further information please
enclosing full C.V.
60 Houndsditch,
E.C3A7DL
01-621 0466.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Chicago Futures

January 5, 1981

WHEAT

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

May 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Jul 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Sep 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Nov 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Dec 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

CORN

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

SOYBEANS

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

May 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Jul 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Sep 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Nov 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Dec 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

SOYBEAN MEAL

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

May 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Jul 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Sep 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Nov 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Dec 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

SOYBEAN OIL

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

May 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Jul 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Sep 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Nov 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Dec 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

OATS

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND, \$ per pound.

Mar 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

May 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Jul 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Sep 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Nov 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Dec 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

CANADIAN DOLLAR, \$ per dollar.

Mar 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

May 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Jul 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Sep 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Nov 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

Dec 2.415 2.425 2.415 2.420 +0.005

MARKET SUMMARY

NYSE Most Active

January 5, 1981

Volume

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total Issues

New Issues

Volume

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total Issues

New Issues

DOW JONES AVERAGES

30 Ind

30 Ind

30 Ind

30 Ind

30 Ind

30 Ind

DOW JONES BOND AVERAGES

30 Bonds

30 Bonds

30 Bonds

30 Bonds

30 Bonds

30 Bonds

STANDARD & POORS

Composite

Industrials

Utilities

Transportation

Finance

Real Estate

NYSE INDEX

High

Low

Open

Close

Chg

AMEX INDEX

High

Low

Open

Close

Chg

NEW YORK FUTURES

January 5, 1981

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

May 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Jul 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Sep 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Nov 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Dec 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

May 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Jul 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Sep 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Nov 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Dec 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

May 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Jul 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Sep 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Nov 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Dec 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

May 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Jul 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Sep 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Nov 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Dec 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

CASH PRICES

January 5, 1981

Commodity and Unit

Mar Year

Apr Year

May Year

Jun Year

Jul Year

Aug Year

Sep Year

Oct Year

Nov Year

Dec Year

Commodity and Unit

Mar Year

Apr Year

May Year

Jun Year

Jul Year

Aug Year

Sep Year

Oct Year

Nov Year

Dec Year

MONDAY'S

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

NEW HIGHS - 121

NEW LOWS - 121

EUROPEAN STOCK MARKETS

January 5, 1981

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

Milan

Zurich

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

Milan

Zurich

PARIS COMMODITIES

January 5, 1981

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

May 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Jul 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Sep 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Nov 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Dec 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

May 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Jul 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Sep 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Nov 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Dec 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

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May 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Jul 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Sep 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

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Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

May 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Jul 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Sep 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Nov 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Dec 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

TOKYO EXCHANGE

January 5, 1981

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

May 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Jul 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Sep 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Nov 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Dec 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

May 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

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Sep 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Nov 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Dec 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

May 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Jul 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

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Nov 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Dec 2.07 2.07 2.07 2.07 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

May 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Jul 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Sep 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Nov 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Dec 24.27 24.27 24.27 24.27 +0.01

Open High Low Close Chg

Mar 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

May 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Jul 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Sep 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Nov 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

Dec 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37 +0.01

LOYDES BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

250,000,000 Guaranteed Sterling/U.S. Dollar Payable Floating Rate Notes due 1990

LOYDES FINANCE N.V.

(Incorporated in the Netherlands with limited liability)

Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

January 6, 1981.

By Citibank, N.A., London, Agent Bank.

CITIBANK

A 10x13 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. Numbers 1-58 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15			16				
17					18			19				
20				21			22					
23						24	25					
26	27	28				29						
30						31			32	33	34	35
36					37				38			
39					40				41			
42								43				
44	45	46	47				48					
49						50						
51					52			53		54	55	56
57					58			59				
60					61			62				

Solution to Previous Puzzle			45 Zeal
P	E	T	46 Civil War
S	A	T	general
E	A	T	47 Whistles
E	A	T	48 Melchior and
E	A	T	Borge
E	A	T	50 Like snow in
E	A	T	Tampa
E	A	T	52 Common level
E	A	T	54 "Angela"
E	A	T	1928 song
E	A	T	55 High hill
E	A	T	56 Printing
E	A	T	measures

CITY	HIGH		C		LOW		CITY	HIGH		C		LOW	
	F	P	F	P	F	P		F	P	F	P	F	P
ALBANY	12	46	46	Fair	LOS ANGELES	8	50	50	Fair				
AMSTERDAM	6	43	2	28	SNOW	MADRID	11	22	45	23	Fair		
ANKARA	-2	28	-5	23	Foggy	MARINA	28	82	21	70	Foggy		
ANTWERP	10	48	48	Fair	MEXICO CITY	15	29	1	34	Foggy			
AUCKLAND	23	73	16	61	Fair	MILAN	7	45	1	34	Fair		
BANGKOK	33	90	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	-13	9	-17	24	Fair		
BEIRUT	14	41	12	54	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16	48	28	58	Overcast		
BELGRADE	10	46	46	Overcast	MUNICH	4	29	-2	24	SNOW			
BERLIN	5	41	9	30	SNOW	MASSAU	24	75	49	74	SNOW		
BRUSSELS	5	41	1	34	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	28	88	12	54	Foggy		
BUDAPEST	10	46	46	Overcast	MUNICH	16	48	28	58	Overcast			
BUENOS AIRES	33	91	21	70	Fair	NICE	19	44	5	41	Fair		
CAIRO	18	45	5	41	Fair	OSLO	-5	-23	-14	3	Cloudy		
CASABLANCA	18	45	10	39	Fair	PARIS	6	43	37	Fair			
CHICAGO	-4	-18	-9	9	Cloudy	PEKING	16	-24	7	74	Fair		
COPENHAGEN	24	74	3	-27	SNOW	PRAGUE	4	39	-2	28	Cloudy		
COSTA DEL SOL	38	88	38	88	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	35	95	26	77	Fair		
DUBLIN	4	39	-2	28	SNOW	ROME	28	82	28	82	Fair		
EDINBURGH	4	39	-3	-27	Overcast	SAN FRANCISCO	28	82	28	82	Overcast		
EL PASO	10	46	46	Overcast	SEOUL	-4	-18	5	34	Fair			
FRANKFURT	7	45	0	35	Rain	SINGAPORE	29	79	26	66	Rain		
GENEVA	7	45	0	35	SNOW	STOCKHOLM	22	72	11	52	Fair		
GLASGOW	15	45	-15	-18	Fair	SYDNEY	26	84	10	57	Foggy		
KL. MIAMI CITY	19	46	12	54	Cloudy	TAIPEI	28	84	14	57	Foggy		
HONG KONG	18	44	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	17	43	10	50	Fair		
HOLSTEN	12	54	6	43	Cloudy	TEL. AVIV	17	43	10	50	Fair		
ISTANBUL	10	46	46	Overcast	TOKYO	8	46	9	52	Fair			
JAKARTA	26	79	22	72	Cloudy	TURIN	16	41	11	52	Fair		
JERUSALEM	11	52	1	34	Fair	VIENNA	27	82	27	82	Fair		
KYOTO	12	54	6	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	8	46	-7	39	SNOW		
LA PALMAS	26	80	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	34	-3	-27	Overcast		
LIMA	25	73	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-4	-17	-4	-17	Cloudy		
LISBON	18	48	18	48	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	-2	28	Rain		
LONDON	7	45	-2	28	Fair								

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Broadcasts of 600, 620, 630, 640, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 1400, 1450, 1900, 2000, 2200, 2300
 (All times GMT).
 Suggested frequencies:
 Western Europe: 548KHz and 403M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7150, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9750, 12095 and
 15070 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.
 North America: 145KHz and 275M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7160, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9750, 12095, 7120 and
 15070 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.
 Central and South America: 145KHz and 275M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7160, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9750, 12095, 7120 and
 15070 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.
 Southern Africa: 15650, 21470, 15070, 11750, 9410, 7130 and 5975 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25,
 31, 42 and 30 meter bands.
 Southern Africa: 15650, 21470, 17880, 15400, 11625, 9410, 7185 and 4020 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25, 31, 41,
 42 and 30 meter bands.
 Middle East: 1223KHz and 2274M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7170, 7275, 11250, 11650, 7140, 4120 and
 3970 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25, 31, 42, 42 and 25 meter bands.
 North America: 143KHz and 275M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7175, 7275, 11250, 11650, 7140, 4120 and
 4195 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25, 31, 42, 42 and 25 meter bands.
 Central and South America: 143KHz and 275M Wave. 5975, 6050, 7175, 7275, 11250, 11650, 7140, 4120 and
 4195 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25, 31, 42, 42 and 25 meter bands.
 Southern Africa: 15650, 21470, 17880, 15400, 11625, 9410, 7185 and 4020 KHz in the 11, 14, 31, 25, 31, 41,
 42 and 30 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 5970 KHz VHF.

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and of 30 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

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The Associated Press

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — When Roger Vollerin was nabbed as a cat burglar, police here said they got a taste of his pique.

Officers said that they caught the 24-year-old Parisian crawling out of a penthouse with an antique pocket watch worth \$7,000 and a watercolor by Marc Chagall.

"I asked him why he chose only that one when there were about 15 original paintings on the wall," said an officer.

"Typical American," the policeman quoted Mr. Vollerin as replying.

"You wouldn't recognize a Chagall if you saw one."

"He got very indignant," the officer said. "But more than anything, he was disgusted with himself because of the botched-up job that he did. He considered himself a better cat burglar than that."

B.
C.

benign

WHAT A HIGH-ROLLER SHOUTS
WHEN HIS POINT IS NINE

WILEY'S
DICTIONARY

WILEY'S
DICTIONARY

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ANDY CAPP

ANDY! CAN I AVE
A QUICK WORD
WITH YOU?

H'YER, ERIC.
WHAT CAN
I DO FOR YER?

I'M DRAWN AGAINST
TUG WILSON IN THE
FIRST ROUND OF THE
SNOOKER TOURNAMENT.
IS 'E ANY GOOD?

NOT WHAT
I'VE SEEN
OF 'IM, ERIC.

THE ONLY THING THAT
BLOKE KNOWS ABOUT THE
GAME IS WHETHER IT'S
TURN OR WHETHER IT ISN'T.

DOONESBURY

...AND MY TALK WITH PRESIDENT PORTOLLO WAS CONSTRUCTIVE AND CORDIAL. OKAY, I'LL TAKE A FEW OF YOUR QUESTIONS NOW.

GOVERNOR, WITH VARIOUS MEMBERS TRADING ON YOUR NAME ALL OVER THE WORLD, MANY PEOPLE THINK YOUR TRANSITION TEAM IS CONDUCTING ITS OWN FOREIGN POLICY. ANY COMMENT?

YES, I NOTICE THAT ALL THE PEOPLE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO ABORTION HAVE ALREADY BEEN BORN.

OH, UH, AIRING CARD, JUST A MINUTE... TAKE YOUR TIME, SIR.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEEKO
 [] [] [] [] [] []
© 1974 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

SYNOW
 [] [] [] [] [] []

VEEGAN
 [] [] [] [] [] []

TENSOL
 [] [] [] [] [] []

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE [] [] [] [] [] []

(Answers: KENNEL, YONOS, NAGAN, SOTOL)

SOUTH
 ♠ Q73
 ♥ AQ10965
 ♦ 84
 ♣ K4

Neither side was vulnerable.

ding:		
North	East	South
1♣	1♥	Pass
2♦	Pass	2♥
3♣	Pass	3N.T.
Pass	Pass	

- West led the spade ten

ite to Pearson Aerial Show heads Cowboys Over Falcons



Cowboys' Butch Johnson angrily disputes a call by the officials in the game against the Falcons. Dallas quarterback Danny White threw a 20-yard pass to Johnson in the end zone, but officials ruled Atlanta's Kenny Johnson had stripped Johnson of the ball before he had possession long enough for the score.

Caulkins Sets 4 Best Times Ever; U.S. Dominates Swimming Meet



Tracy Caulkins

GAINESVILLE, Fla. — Tracy Caulkins of the United States set four world best times at three-day United States International Swimming Meet, which ended Sunday.

The 17-year-old American also set two world best times.

The United States established 16 of the 16 individual world best standards set in the meet, although they cannot be recognized as world records because the races were held over a 25-meter course.

Americans won 19 of the 34 events, followed by the Soviet Union with seven victories, East Germany with six, and Canada and West Germany with one each.

The meet drew 200 competitors from 20 countries with the Soviet Union sending athletes to the United States for the first time since the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games.

"This meet was important for U.S. swimmers and to me personally because we didn't go to Moscow (the 1980 Olympics)," Caulkins said.

However, she added, "You can't compare anything with the Olympics. Nothing we did here could take their place."

Caulkins had three world records and five gold medals at the West Berlin championships 2½ years ago to revive the U.S. women's team that was in shambles after winning just one gold medal in the 1976 Montreal Olympics.

corded a world best 7:58.74 Friday in beating the Olympic champion East German team and the 400 medley relay team that did a 4:06.55 Sunday. The U.S. men's team also won the 400 medley relay and the 800 relay.

In addition, Caulkins was under the previous world-best time in both of her second-place finishes as she lost to fellow American Mary T. Meagher on Friday in the 200 butterfly and Saturday in the 100 butterfly. East Germany's Caren Metschuck, the Olympic gold medalist in the event, finished third in the 100 butterfly.

Ines Diers of East Germany, who won her third freestyle event when she captured the women's 1,500.

Diers, who won four freestyle medals for East Germany at the Moscow Olympics, Saturday had added the 400 freestyle to her 800-meter freestyle victory of Friday.

But Diers lost to Cynthia Woodhead of the United States in the 200 freestyle.

Other world bests Sunday were turned in by Olympic champion Robertas Zulpa of the Soviet Union in the men's 200 breaststroke, with a 2:12.77; Caren Metschuck of East Germany, who won a 25.33 in the women's 50 freestyle; Jorg Wothke of East Germany with a 22.09 in the men's 50 freestyle; Alexander Siderenko of the Soviet Union with a 1:59.84 in the men's 200 individual medley; and Rick Carey of the United States in the men's 100 backstroke in 55.29 seconds to add to his 200-meter backstroke victory Saturday, also in a world best time.

Svetlana Varganova, the Olympic silver medalist from the Soviet Union, won the women's 200 breaststroke in 2:28.72.

Canada's Alex Baumann outdistanced world record holder Jesse Savallio of the United States and Soviet Olympic champion Alexander Siderenko to win the men's 400 individual medley in a world's best of 4:15.11.

Earlier he beat Baumann and bettered the world standard in the 400 freestyle with a time of 3:46.45.

Contract Signed
By Ali to Fight
Gardner in March

NEW YORK — Muhammad Ali, a battered loser in his bid to become heavyweight champion a fourth time in his last fight, has signed to fight European champion John Gardner of Britain for an unannounced price at an unannounced site the last week of March.

The promoter is Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, Inc., which uses Ali's name under a licensing agreement. Harold Smith, president of MAPS, said Sunday that Gardner has signed for a \$300,000 purse. He did not disclose Ali's purse.

Smith said he put together the fight only because Ali, who will be 35 on Jan. 17, wanted it after his mismatch loss to Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council champion, last Oct. 2 at Las Vegas.

Ali surrendered his Nevada boxing license Dec. 19 in a letter to the Nevada State Athletic Commission, which accepted it under an agreement that Ali not apply again. But that agreement affects Ali's status only in Nevada.

Smith also said he has signed Jim Watt of Scotland and Alexis Arguello, the former featherweight and junior lightweight champion from Nicaragua, for a bout on the Ali-Gardner card in which Watt would defend the WBC lightweight title.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 21 10 10 10 10
Boston 19 10 10 10 10
New York 18 10 10 10 10
Washington 17 10 10 10 10
New Jersey 16 10 10 10 10

Central Division
Milwaukee 15 10 10 10 10
Indiana 14 10 10 10 10
Chicago 13 10 10 10 10
Atlanta 12 10 10 10 10
Detroit 11 10 10 10 10

Pacific Division
Phoenix 10 10 10 10 10
Los Angeles 9 10 10 10 10
Golden State 8 10 10 10 10
Portland 7 10 10 10 10
Seattle 6 10 10 10 10

Western Conference
Midwest Division
San Antonio 10 10 10 10 10
Houston 9 10 10 10 10
Dallas 8 10 10 10 10
Utah 7 10 10 10 10
Denver 6 10 10 10 10
Phoenix 5 10 10 10 10

Southwest Division
San Diego 10 10 10 10 10
Portland 9 10 10 10 10
Seattle 8 10 10 10 10
Phoenix 7 10 10 10 10
Los Angeles 6 10 10 10 10

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Davis Thaws Out Frozen Prayers of Davis

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Beyond the open end of Cleveland Stadium, the ice on Lake Erie resembled that of the Arctic.

The wind howled off that ice, driving the temperature from 1 degree Fahrenheit (-16 degrees Celsius) down to a wind-chilled 37 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Even polar bears know enough to hibernate in such weather. But Sunday 77,655 rational human beings did not.

They sat in this decrepit old ballpark and watched a football game. Outside their bodies were bundled in layers of fur, wool or nylon. Inside, many were stiff from liquid anti-freeze.

Up in the press box, Al Davis, the managing general genius of the Oakland Raiders, huddled in a black coat over a silver gray turtleneck, peered through his sunglasses and pointed above.

"The Guy Upstairs," he proclaimed, "is deciding this one."

As the National Football League's most celebrated rebel, Davis no longer believes in Pete Roedel, but apparently he defers to another supreme being beside himself.

And just when it appeared that the Raiders were about to blow a 14-12 lead in the final minute, Davis' prayers were answered when Mike Davis, the Raiders' strong safety, intercepted Brian Sipe's second-down pass in the end zone with only 41 seconds remaining.

Moments later the Raiders were hurrying toward their locker room.

From Cold to Hot

"They said we couldn't win in this weather," a Raider shouted.

The AFC championship in San Diego next Sunday but if Sipe had not thrown that pass, perhaps the Raiders would not have won.

In another of their last-second scenarios, the Browns had moved close enough for a field goal attempt. They had second down, nine yards to go, at the Raiders' 13-yard line. Most observers expected the Browns to run on second and third down, then go for the winning field goal. Even if they did not get any closer, Don Cockroft would be kicking from 30 yards, usually a reasonable distance — but not reasonable on this Sunday.

"Not a gut cinch," was how Sam Rutigliano, the Browns' coach, described it. "Not at the open end with the wind blowing."

Instead, Rutigliano told Sipe to call a pass play in which Ozzie Newsome, the tight end, would run a crossing pattern through the end zone.

"They probably wanted to catch us off guard," Mike Davis was saying now. "But as soon as the ball was snapped, I read pass." He moved across the frozen field to cover Newsome, but as so many others did Sunday, he slipped.

Signs Point to New Crisis in Baseball

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The special committee on baseball's free-agent issue is holding its final meeting Monday, with signs that the players and club owners are still deadlocked and that the start of the new season could be delayed by another strike.

"They hold the trigger," said Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Players Association, referring to the owners.

"There can be no fight without them. But they have the initiative, and you have to believe they are spotting for a fight."

Ray Grebey, labor-relations director for the ball clubs, offered a more optimistic reading of the situation.

"I said last year that there wouldn't be a strike, and there shouldn't be a strike. And I say it again. Considering the narrowness of the issue and the quality of the seasons, I can't be anything but optimistic for a solution."

The issue is compensation for teams that lose free agents.

After six years in the big leagues, players can become free agents. A team that loses a free agent receives a player from the amateur draft as compensation.

But now as more stars become free agents, the clubs are insisting professional players in return.

"They follow that system in the National Football League," Miller said, "and they have effectively stopped free agency. If you're going to surrender a star player, you're not likely to sign one."

Compensation was the main issue last April when the players

boycotted the final week of exhibition games. And it was the only issue unresolved last May 23 when the two sides averted a strike by settling the other terms of their four-year basic agreement, or labor-relations code.

Since then, the compensation problem has been studied by the special committee composed of two representatives of the players and two from the owners. Their deadline was the new year, with spring training only seven weeks away and the new season only three months away.

But it became clear in interviews last week that the group was still divided after six meetings and that it was likely to issue not one report but two conflicting reports during the next two weeks.

If the clubowners, between Feb. 15 and 19, choose to install a compensation system in the Basic Agreement, the players have the right to call a strike. Their representatives will meet during the last week of February to take action and, under the current rules, may strike anytime before June 1.

"Even after the study committee ends its work," Miller said, "the two sides will continue to discuss the issue. But two reports seem likely, and if the owners take unilateral action after that, you can bet that the players will resist."

Strengths and weaknesses. You can pull them apart. Tracy thinks there's a mind-set at the net. Chris can't volley. Hans is so gifted.

"I think she's matured — definitely," said the 35-year-old Stove, a Dutch professional who has been working and traveling with Mandlikova since Wimbledon and has added what Shriver calls "that little teeny push" toward building confidence and commitment.

Life will never be dull with her, on or off the court. Her blue eyes sparkle with the same spontaneity as her shotmaking, and there is none of the moody intensity that has nullified some of Navratilova's marvelous athletic skills.

But unlike Navratilova, who was forced to defect to the United States in 1975 to gain freedom to travel, Mandlikova says, "I can do whatever I want to do," and she is allowed to keep all her earnings.

Natural Ability

There has never been any doubt about Mandlikova's natural ability. Five years ago, she was the best sprinter in her school. At 5 feet 8 inches and 130 pounds, she is blessed with enough size to make her first serve one of the most biting effective weapons on the circuit. Her quickness, blue eyes and athletic grace come from her father, Vilem, a former Olympic sprinter from Czechoslovakia, who is now a sports writer.

"I'm like him, everybody says," she says. "We have the same energy, the same ways. If you can see me, you can see my father. My mother is quiet. She likes to stay home and cook good food for me. I talk to her about the house. I talk to my father about my tennis."

Last month, during a two-week visit back home, Mandlikova said her father had offered her a piece of advice on the road to the top: "Keep your feet on the floor."

Argentina, Brazil Draw in Soccer

From Agency Dispatches

MONTEVIDEO — World Cup holder Argentina drew 1-1 with Brazil in a Gold Cup soccer match that ended in a free-for-all brawl Sunday. The tie put West Germany out of title contention in the six-nation tournament.

As the match ended, referee Rich Limmeray of Austria battled to separate fighting players. Police raced onto the field to break up the feuding players and both teams left the field.

The match, however, did not approach the violence of Saturday's clash between Uruguay and Italy in which three players were ejected and five cautioned.

Heralded as Prototype for Perfection

Mandlikova Gains Confidence and Impresses Rivals

By Neil Andur

New York Times Service

HINGTON — The Saturday night tennis scene already had been a gourmet feast along the town's restaurant row. In her white dress, Mandlikova, the 18-year-old Stove, who has been fully rebuilt her game after injuries, "Hans" found it and put something together. She can come up with shots that are unbelievable.

On Wednesday, Mandlikova

Shriver, who will join Mandlikova and 15-year-old Andrea Jaeger in the Colgate finals for the first time, was equally impressed. "In the last six months," said the 18-year-old Shriver, who has successfully rebuilt her game after injuries, "Hans" found it and put something together. She can come up with shots that are unbelievable.

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Art Buchwald

Yours for Only \$50:
'81 Toil and Trouble

WASHINGTON — Glean, the neighborhood scotch-sayer, was sitting in front of his crystal ball when I was ushered into his dark room.

"What do you see?" I asked him.

"Fifty dollars," he said.

"You see \$50 in the ball?"

"No, that is what I see."

"You see \$50 in the ball?"

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lifeboats and retreat from their forecasts of 1980.

"Do you see a tax cut?"

"I see a tax cut."

"That's good."

"I also see a rise in Social Security, real estate assessments and gasoline prices. Now I don't see the tax cut anymore."

"What do you see now?"

"I see Loe Jaccosa."

"What is he doing?"

"A TV commercial for American Express cards."

"That's bad."

"I see Richard Nixon dancing at the White House."

"Who is he dancing with?"

"Mrs. Spiro Agnew."

"I was afraid of that. What else do you see?"

"I see President Reagan."

"Who is he dancing with?"

"He isn't dancing. He's on a horse, taking a ride through the Rose Garden."

"Where is the First Lady?"

"She's upstairs, sewing drapes for the bedroom."

"That isn't worth \$50. I see a network sitcom which takes place in a bordello, but it will be done with taste and good humor."

"You don't need a crystal ball for that one."

"Now I see the bordello show being canceled and replaced by a divorced father trying to raise a son in a nudist colony."

"It sounds like it's going to be a very dull year."

"I am now in a supermarket. A lady is trading in her diamond wedding ring for a piece of roast beef. A man is exchanging his new car for a pound of butter."

"Good heavens, Glean, don't you see anything upbeat in the ball?"

"I see a banker announcing that he is reducing the prime rate to 6 percent."

"That's good. What else?"

"I see two men in white coats putting him into an ambulance and taking him away."

"Is that it?"

"That's it for \$50. If you want to give me another \$50, I'll tell you what your new nine-digit postal ZIP code number will be."

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By Thomas Quinn Curtis

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Michael Winner

is perhaps the most prolific

of the British cineastes, having

directed 20 films in the last 18

years as well as collaborating on

their scripts and producing many

of them.

His industry and popularity

have brought him renown, praise

and detractors. One envious col-

league has suggested that a law

be passed to prevent him from

making any more films.

Before he began shooting on

the espionage thriller, "Scorpio,"

Winner was granted permission to

visit, with his camera crew, the

headquarters of the CIA. Now he

is at work on another espionage

thriller, "Philly," based on the

Cold War spy scandal involving

British defectors H.A.R. (Kim)

Philly, Donald Maclean and

Guy Burgess.

"Enlightening"

"Arthur Hopcroft, co-author

of 'Agatha,' has written a mar-

velous, enlightening screenplay

that states the case clearly and

most dramatically.

"The opening scene is the state

funeral of Burgess, Philly's col-

laborator, in Moscow. From the

script flashes back to the con-

version to communism of English

university undergraduates in the

early 1930s, when fascism was on

the rise.

"Philly entered into relations

with Soviet agents in 1930, sup-

plying them with information

from Spain during the civil war

in 1936 when he was London

Times correspondent there. In

1940 he entered the British secret

service and at the end of the war

became chief of its Soviet sec-

tion. He was simultaneously a

colonel in the KGB and when

appointed to Washington worked

with the CIA and, through Bur-

ges, passed messages of top

secrets about the atomic bomb

and military matters to Moscow.

Suspicion fell on Burgess and his

boyfriend, Maclean, when they

returned to England and they

fled to the Soviet Union. When

investigations continued, Philly

died likewise [12 years later]. In

an address he gave in Moscow he

said: 'When one is asked to join

an elite force one does not hesi-

tate.'

"Alan Bates is to be our Philly

and Peter O'Toole our Burgess,

while Vanessa Redgrave is an-

xiously to play one of Philly's sev-

eral wives.

"I may film a script I have

written for Sophia Loren first,

'Miss Rita.' [But] I am thrilled at

the prospect and possibilities of

'Philly.'

"Commentators like labels,"

added Winner, a big, burly fellow

of 45 with a head of wavy, gray-

ing locks. "I've been plastered

with more labels than a world

traveler's luggage. Commenta-

tors insist on pigeonholing

directors and dislike their film-

ing system being disturbed or al-

tered. I began with some broad

comedies, so I must stay a broad